# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates, through Pennsylvania and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE No. 353. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.


## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### SPRING.

How pleasant, when the winter's gloom
Is gone, and nature doth resume
Her smiling looks, abroad to stray
And view the sweet return of May.

So more, the gentle rivlet flows
Its crystal tide as erstwhile does,
But gaily thorugh the meadows green
Murmurs, unhinder'd, serene.

So more the flowry sweets descend,
Nor blustering storms, the skies portend,
But tempest, the enlivening breeze
Now gently whispers through the trees.

Each op'ning leaf, each blossoming flow'r
Expands to meet the genial show'r,
The blushing rose, and lily fair
Now emit with fragrance, sweet, the air.

And hark, the rich foliage among
Is heard the clear, melodious song
Of feathered choirs, that join in sing
The pleasures of returning Spring.

SENEX.

### PREJUDICE.

As I fondly lolled on my downy settee,
I began to reflect, how dark earth seem to me!
But after hard thinking, I could but conclude
I was a mountain of bad and an atom of good.

After so great exertion, I needed repose;
So I gently forgot myself into a doze;
And shall presently prove that when eye-sight is blind,
What was wonder awake, is quite clear to the mind.

I dream'd that I walk'd on the bank of a lake,
(For dreamers, you know, are all widely awake,)
Where a fisherman judged 'twixt his son and his daughter,
As they praised or condemned all the fish of that water.

The father, at length, the debate to decide,
Gave them tackling to test the product of the tide;
Two sharp pointed hooks were affixed to each line,
Hooks two feet apart, please remember the sign.

I will be well to inform you, in case you don't know,
That the very worst fish live the farthest below;
And the son had determined that bad were the fish,
And the daughter the finest o'er serv'd on a dish.

The son put his bait on the *lowermost* hook,
And the daughter's attention the *uppermost* took;
Then they cast to the father, for either was glad,
To the had all good fish, and he had all bad.

Having heard their reasons, the old father threw out,
And finding both hooks, caught both mud-eats and trout;
Then showing his fish, while his children look'd red,
"Prejudice is prejudice!" coolly he said.

Then he turn'd upon me, and his smile was so bright,
It seem'd as the sun had come back with the light,
And, waking, I cried—Lack-a-day! now I see
That prejudice always has triumph'd o'er me!

TIMOTHY.

### HUMAN AVARICE.

Gentlemen—I know you to be the strenuous advocates of female character and virtue, and therefore I send you this effusion, written on reading an account of an aged lady being thrown into prison by an unfeeling man, for a small debt which she was totally unable to pay.

Blush, Isaak, Columbia to behold
The stain upon the scroll,
By the insatiate love of gold
Vile viper of the soul.
By one who ne'er hath wip'd the tears
That from the orphan flow,
Nor sooth'd the cares nor calm'd the fears,
Nor hush'd the widow's woe.

Lives there a man on freedom's land,
Lives there a son of song,
Who would not spurn the dastard hand
That dares a woman wrong.
Ay lives there one who would not dash
The dastard to the dust,
Whose love of trash nought may abash,
Curst hero's savage lust.

Go to yon dungeon door, and see
The aged widow weep,
Weigh'd down with age and cruelty
A wretch's hoard to keep,
Ay, 'twas a wretch who dragg'd her here,
To please his savage will;
An orphan dear, nor widow's tear,
Could stay his love of gelf.

See, there she weeps the livelong day,
The livelong night to sigh,
And many an hour is pass'd away,
Yet no relief is nigh.
Shame, shame, to thee, thou miser, mean,
Thou mockery of a man,
Thy God is gold, but torments keen,
In hell thy soul shall scan.

O, may thy sordid soul ne'er feel
The joys of woman's charms!
O, may thy heart of hardest steel
Ne'er throb within her arms—
But, may'st thou league with lions wild,
And grasp the panther's jaw;
And be from Beauty's breast exiled,
Then demon of the law.

MILFORD BARD.

### A SKETCH.—SELECTED.

She stood before me as a playful child,
Through her dark locks her slender fingers twining;
From her full eye beam'd forth a radiance mild—
A chasten'd light, like to some planet shining
In the blue vault of Heaven, and I gazed
In rapture, as on me those eyes were raised.

Her playfulness soon ripen'd to a glow
That to her bosom gave a deeper heaving;
Still did I mark the new-born passion grow,
Which my heart beat responsive at perceiving;
Nor strove she with dissembling art to hide
A love, at once her happiness and pride.

Fortune withdrew her smiles, and, one by one,
Those who had seem'd my truest friends departed,
Yet their desertion found me not alone,
Still was she left, the firm, the noble-hearted,
And poverty, which others shrunk before,
Without a murmur or regret she bore.

When sickness shook my frame and paled my cheek,
And through my fever'd brain wild dreams were flitting,
She stood a ministering angel, meek,
So full of tenderness, so unremitting,
Chasing the gloom that care and pain had spread,
And pillowing on her breast my aching head.

Sorrow on sorrow follow'd, and I grew
Despondent o'er my hopes and prospects blighted,
She hover'd near me, and her spirit threw
Fresh rays of hope upon my path benighted—
Her clear perception pointing where to press
Renew'd exertion, to obtain success.

### ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVE REPUBLIC IN BRAZIL.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE.

In the confusion incident upon the attack and conquest of the fertile province of Pernambuco by the Dutch, in 1630, a number of slaves, either emancipated by the death of their masters in the warfare then raging, or availing themselves of the general disorder that prevailed, determined upon seeking in the forests and mountains of the interior of Brazil an asylum for that freedom which they had resolved to cherish. Encouraged, no doubt also by the successful establishment and depredations of the Paulists, who, about that time, under the denomination of Mamelukes, had became famous throughout Paraguay and Brazil, they hoped to found a similar community, and to emulate the valour, the plunder, the renown, of that celebrated republic of banditti. The number of these self-emancipated slaves was, in the first instance, about forty, chiefly belonging to the city of Olinda, who, provided with a few fire-arms and other weapons, retired into the woods in a western direction from Porto Calvo, situated in about 8 deg. of south latitude. They were soon joined by other negroes, by a considerable number of Mulattoes, and by a few Creole Renegadoes and Brazilians. A town was rapidly built, to which the name of Palmares was given, from the abundance of cocoa-nut palms on the spot, the natural plantations of which were enlarged and improved by the new settlers, part of whom inhabited the town, whilst the rest were dispersed over the most fertile spots in the vicinity, where they began to practise the peaceful arts of agriculture.

In this infancy of their society they had very few females; but the policy also of preserving the continuation of that independence they now tasted the sweets of, induced their determination to supply their wants in this respect by violence from the settlements of their former masters. The recesses they inhabited skirted the richest and best cultivated districts of Pernambuco; and a successful and extensive enterprise was undertaken, not only into that of Alagoas, the nearest adjacent district, but over a much wider extent of country. It seems probable that considerable blood-shed must have taken place in this excursion, yet it is remarkable that, in the account whence these particulars have been drawn, it *is* only by implication that even any resistance on the part of the planters can be *inferred*; who were no doubt unprepared and overwhelmed by the sudden and unexpected attack. The assailants returned to Palmorda in triumph, carrying with them the future mothers of their rising republic, together with the most valuable and portable effects that fell in their way during this irruption.

Thus early initiated into the attractions of a predatory life, they soon gave way to the lust of rapine, and in succeeding and repeated similar expeditions (similar as far as plunder was their object, for we are not told of any farther rapes) they became formidable and apparently irresistible to their Portuguese neighbours.—These soon preferred to submit to a species of tribute, and, in return for the forbearance from outrage upon their individual possessions, privately furnished their enemies with fire arms, ammunition and other European articles of necessity; nay, whenever a plundering party returned with the spoils in gold or silver of the more distant colonists, these ready tributaries of the banditti would sell them an increased supply of the commodities they wanted, for the precious metals which could be of no use to them.

The lapse of a few years beheld a nation rising from this almost Roman commencement; and they adopted a national denomination from the name of their town, calling themselves Palmarese. Lawless and unrestrained as their force quality was, they soon experienced the unabating confusion which cannot but prevail in every community or gregarious association without laws or without a head. They began the edifice of their political constitution by the election of a chief, whom they styled Zombi the powerful, a title probably given in consequence of the personal strength and prowess of their first prince. This dignity was to last for the life of the chosen ruler, and the succeeding Zombi of this rustic republic was to be elected by the general voice from amongst the bravest and the most experienced members of the state. Inferior magistrates were next appointed, and various laws and regulations instituted. All who were capable of bearing arms were constituted permanent soldiers, of a commonwealth whose patrimony was plunder, and whose essence was military strength. Nor was an established religion omitted. Christianity was declared to be the creed of the Palmarese; but says the bigotted Portuguese author, "most sacrilegously defaced, being deprived of the sacrament of ordination, and of the holy vestments and venerated ceremonies of the apostolic church, to the eternal damnation of their miserable souls."

All this was, however, the work of time; and during this progress of political improvement, the population rapidly increased, and the cultivation of the country they inhabited proceeded in proportion. Various villages were formed, but, apprehending the attack of the Portuguese, they chose an elevated situation for each assemblage of habitations, and surrounded them with rude and rustic fortifications. The site of Palmares, the capital, had been chosen with a view to security; and included within the area of its outer walls, now three miles in circumference, a lofty mount commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and on one side of which was a perpendicular precipice. The walls consisted of a double row of immense logs, hewn out of the largest trees to be found in the primeval woods that surrounded them: these were squared and piled upon each other to a considerable height, and firmly bound together by uprights and girders. Three entrances were left, with booms of massy timber for gates, and a platform over each was sufficiently capacious to receive two hundred men, and that number of chosen soldiers, with an experienced leader, formed the constant guard of each gateway. The dwellings within this formidable entrenchment were irregularly dispersed, and a large share of the ground in the interio, was cultivated. A small lake abounding in fish with a rivulet running through it, was included in the enclosure, and supplied the inhabitants with water. The palace of Zombi was very large, and rudely magnificent according to their ideas, whilst the houses of other inhabitants approached it in strength and decoration. The entire population amounted to upwards of twenty thousand.* The prosperity of the nation rose with their numbers; both formidable in appearance, and powerful in fact, their extended depredations, and, when provoked, their destructive vengeance, diffused equal alarm with those of the Paulists or Mamelukes of St. Vincent's, the prototypes of their society. In the course of time, apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the European colonies on the coast, and after continuing sixty years unmolested in their retreats, and unresisted in their encroachments, after seeing the third generation of warrior banditti arise amongst them, they became so seriously the object of alarm to the now re-established and re-invigorated vice-royal government of Brazil, that, in 1696, decisive measures were resorted to for their subjugation.

Don Cayetano Mello, the governor of Pernambuco, concerted a plan for this purpose with Don Juan de Lancastro, the captain general of Bahia; the former assembled three thousand regulars, and the latter one thousand more.—These troops rendezvoused at an appointed place, and together with a body of Indians and some volunteers, formed a well-appointed army of six thousand men, provided with every necessary for military operations, excepting artillery, which it was not supposed could be required in the irregular warfare in which they were about to engage; for the existence of so large and strong a fortification as that which surrounded the town of Palmares was unknown to the Portuguese, who looked upon the enemies they were going to encounter as a wandering tribe of savage insurgents, instead of, as they found them, a regular constituted community with a capital city and dependent towns.

The Palmarese were early apprised of the intended attack; they rallied round their chief, who collected all his resources in Palmares, called in the inhabitants of the villages, and caused the country around to be desolated, the paths and defiles to be torn up, and every obstacle placed in the way of the invading army which the nature of the country admitted.—After a fatiguing march, the Portuguese at length arrived before the walls of the chief town, and beheld with astonishment, not unmixed with dismay, the massy firmness of the formidable entrenchment which surrounded it, the martial appearance of the soldiers who garrisoned it, and the vigorous preparations every where made for determined resistance. Before the Portuguese had recovered from their surprise at finding a city where they had expected a den, and bulwarks where they looked for open huts, the Zombi made a vigorous and rapid sally with a large body of his men, engaging the Portuguese with great valour, driving them back with considerable loss, and re-entering his fortification in triumph. From this partial discomfiture, however, the invader soon recovered, and, advancing with more caution, formally and completely invested the place.

The siege lasted a considerable time. All attempts to cut through the massy and impenetrable bulwark were unavailing. Escalades were equally unsuccessful, for the besieged who manned the battlements of the wall with unabated valour and vigilance repelled every attack, and kept up a destructive fire upon the assailants. Unfortunately the Palmarese had but a very insufficient supply of powder; but this, instead of shaking the constancy of their resistance, served but to increase the ardor and ingenuity with which they sought for substitutes for defensive warfare. Darts, arrows, stones of immense size, were hurled from the battlements, and boiling water was successfully used in repelling several of the attacks attempted by scaling. This determined resistance, and the great numbers of killed and wounded amongst the Portuguese, abated their ardour; and from the desolation of the surrounding country, the necessary supplies of food and refreshment began to fail. Murmurs arose amongst the soldiery, and it became evident that, without a reinforcement of troops, a supply of provisions, and, above all, without the assistance of artillery, their enterprise must be abandoned. Dispatches were sent off to the governor of Pernambuco, urging those necessary supplies, and in the mean time their annoyance of the besieged was relaxed and their attacks suspended.

The Palmarese, perceiving this suspension of operations on the part of the besiegers, began to entertain hopes that they were about to retire altogether. These expectations were indeed necessary to encourage them to further exertions; for not only was their stock of powder wholly consumed, but they began also to experience the distresses of famine; by far the majority of all their nation having retired into their entrenchment with their women and children. Yet they endured all with the determined spirit of freemen, in daily expectation of enjoying their pristine liberty, their unrestrained and predatory life, or their rural and domestic happiness. Their hopes, however, were soon crushed by the arrival of a detachment of troops, which, with much difficulty, had been sent to the assistance of the besiegers from Pernambuco, with provisions and artillery. From the summit of their central eminence, the Palmarese beheld these opportune supplies arrive by two different roads, and when they viewed the heavy guns, the fresh troops, and the long train of convoyed waggons, they felt that their ruin was inevitable, and lost, with their hopes, the spirit which had hitherto upheld them in the midst of their hardships and privations.

A breach was made by the cannon near one of the entrances, and in a general storm which succeeded, that and the adjoining gateway were forced, and the Portuguese entered the place. The resistance of the inhabitants had been comparatively weak, for they felt that it would not be effectual. They rallied for a moment within, and sustained one violent shock of the attacking army, but at the second they gave way. The Zombi with the greater part of his warlike companions retreated to the interior mount, where they defended themselves for some time with determined resolution; but at length despairing, yet unconquered, those who survived the lot of war, rather than fall into the hands of the Portuguese, threw themselves from the precipice with their Zombi, devoting themselves thus to liberty even in death.

Vengeance was thus disappointed, but the object of the invaders was completed, and this formidable haunt of a nation of robbers was destroyed. The wounded, the aged, the women, and the children, together with the accumulation of much spoil, including a considerable quantity of gold and silver, were the trophies of the success of the Portuguese on their return to Pernambuco. The captives were mostly sold for slaves at Olinda; but the wounded warriors, after they were cured, and a few men, were sent to Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and other distant parts of the coast of Brazil for sale; and the Portuguese thus succeeded in rooting out and dispersing this dangerous community, which had so long been the terror and the scourge of their interior settlements in that part of the country.

* It is dubious whether the population of Palmarese alone is here meant, or the aggregate number of the Palmarese. The latter seems the most probable, as so considerable a population, although the walls were three miles in circumference, could not, a large share of the interior ground being cultivated, be contained within the town.

### THE TURKISH REVIEW.

While resident at Constantinople, a few years since, I was greatly delighted with a review that took place of the Janissaries and guards of the Sultan; the day was also celebrated by the throwing of the djerid. The field or extensive area, in which this took place, was a beautiful valley, into which the hills sloped gently down; innumerable spectators were there. The turbaned heads, covered with shawls of all colours, wedged in a dense and immoveable mass, looked as if the assembly of the faithful were already called before the Prophet for judgment, so still was their attitude. The Sultan arrived about mid-day, mounted on a beautiful Arabian charger, and encompassed by a mass of splendidly dressed officers, bashees, capidgi bashees, eunuchs, &c. Handsome as many of these men were, the Sultan was eminently the handsomest man in the whole group; and, probably, in the whole assembled multitude, there would scarcely be found another to compare with him in personal advantages, notwithstanding the Turks are in general fine looking. His countenance has precisely the character of Grecian, blended with Turkish features; the long straight nose, the full, large, melancholy eye, the Oriental lips and chin. There was much of mind in the face, of reflection as well as decision; his hair was not visible beneath the folds of his superb turban, but his beard was of raven black. Except the turban, in front of which was a magnificent aigrette of diamonds, no other part of his dress had and splendour, and yielded in this respect to the habiliments of many of his chief officers. He did not keep his look full in front with imperturbable dignity, as is said to be the practice of the Sultans, but turned it often from right to left, as any object or individual in the crowd attracted his curiosity. We composed a party of several Europeans, all English; at one moment we caught his glance, and it was bent with a very peculiar expression of scorn and Turkish pride, without, however, there being any "hatred or malice in it." Had he then foreseen the fatal defeat that has since been given him by these Franks at Navarino, his gaze had perhaps been of a more deadly character. He rode with much grace, at a slow pace, while a number of his inferior officers ran along on each side of his horse. His favourite body-guard, that gathered closely around him when he took his station in the valley, was the celebrated white guard, so called from the entire of their dress, from head to foot being of that colour. They were remarkably fine men, all of them very tall, and rather slender and elegantly, than robustly formed. Their shilouah, or trowsers, the tunic, the robe, the turban, and sandals, were all white as snow, and gave to this superb body of men, as they circled round the imperial master, a very peculiar and imposing appearance. It was a cloudless and very sultry day, and their splendid arms, that glittered in the sun, contrasted strongly with the spotless hue of their dresses. Each of these men seemed to have been selected for his beauty, and they were certainly, to the eye, noble fellows, though in a close or desperate charge the ruder Delhis would probably have beat them, for they were not muscular or sinewy, but their full and fleshy figures bore too much the character of the Orientals. The Sultan Mahmoud, on horseback, in the midst of these men, was a striking object; the high pay they receive, and the peculiar marks of favor their master often bestows on them, render them peculiarly devoted to his person. They, as well as the red guards, have had no part in the late revolt, but assisted with zeal in the destruction of their refractory comrades. It was a singular thing to see on this field so many of those men, the haughty Janissaries, who were not long after doomed to perish. Of the many thousands on the ground, very few probably escaped. However cruel and despotic the measure that was meted them, their cup was full and overflowing. The history of these lawless troops would present as dark, fierce and bloody a picture as that of the Praetorian guards of Rome, whom they so closely resemble. Should they meet in the gardens of the Prophet, whither they are untimely sent by hecatombs, the many sultans they have dethroned and put to death, the many viziers whose heads have been thrown at their feet, merely at their call, remind them of the countless tumults and slaughter they have made in the empire—the eternal groves and rushing rivers and lovely houris, will hardly avoid becoming a scene of uproar instead of luxury and love.

Not far from the white guards stood a body of men, little inferior to them in appearance, but less splendidly accoutred—the red guard. The entire of their habiliments, turban, &c. were of this colour. They were not however so favorite a body of men, or so much trusted around the royal person as the former. Not a war-worn or veteran countenance was to be seen in either body. The music was sounded, and the fierce and wild cries rung through the field, which are always raised during the progress of the game of the djerid, the display of horsemanship was beautiful. The Sultan at last dismounted, and went into a small kiosque, or summer-house, built of light materials for the occasion, and open in front; here he reclined on a splendid divan, with two or three only of his favorite officers, and beheld, perfectly at his ease, the array of troops, and the progress of the game. He was here shaded from the sultry rays of the sun, which fell intensely on all the rest of the field. We felt them extremely oppressive, but the host of Orientals, who stood or sat on the ground, seemed to care very little about the heat. The whole scene was a mere mimicry of war, a childish pageant; the magnificent guards, with all their splendour and accoutrements, looked not like men fit for the horrid front of war, or who would stand a stern contest with determined troops. Their smooth handsome countenances (for they were mostly young men) and spotless dresses, would have better graced an ancient procession of Grecian youths and maidens to the hill of the Acropolis, than a hot and carnage covered field.

The form of their weapons, and even the weapons themselves, are not terrible; the long ataghan is a kind of half sabre, that would be annihilated by a cut of a dragoon's sword; the rich kandgar or dagger, is of little use in battle, and the bayonet they will not have recourse to. Their master, probably, thinks them an invincible body; but the numerous janissaries, who have since been slaughtered, were, in point of bodily strength and ferocity, the flower of the Turkish troops; unruly and ungovernable they were, but their slaughter and dispersion is an irreparable loss to the empire. Often have I paused to admire their noble figures, the symmetry of their limbs, the arm bare to the shoulder, the naked, noble chest, the fearless though lawless look—these, too, were veterans, at least a large proportion of them—men who would fight to the last in the field, and had a rooted jealousy for the honor of the Ottoman arms. But they are gone—and long will it be ere the Sultan can raise a body of men to supply their loss. Could these men have submitted to the discipline, and adopted the European tactics, the result would have been tremendous. Europe has never seen, not even when the fierce Saracen issued forth from the interior of Asia, a more terrible or formidable body of men than these janissaries, whose number was one hundred thousand, would have been. About two hours after noon, the review began to draw to a close; the janissaries began to file off, not in silence, but talking loudly and tumultuously as they passed along, marching more like a body of Bedouins than disciplined troops. Many an insulting word some of them gave us as they passed along; this behaviour was confined however to a very few; in general, they are contented with a look, sometimes a good-natured and smiling one, or a haughty and grave one, which is, in general, what they are pleased to adopt. Poor fellows! I have received kindness from many of them, whose heads, as well as the countless ones of their comrades, were, not long after, piled in heaps at their master's feet, or thrown into the Bosphorus.—*A Traveller's Remembrances.*

### STAGE-COACH PHYSIOGNOMISTS.

BY THE LATE MR. EDGEWORTH.

"On a fine day in the beginning of summer, when the weather was neither too hot nor too cold, when the glasses on both sides of the coach were by tacit consent left open, and when neither the weather nor the roads were such as to occupy the attention of my fellow-travellers, they, by degrees, entered into conversation, and, amongst various subjects, at last we fell upon that of physiognomy. A thin, pale man, who had the air of a traveller, told us, that he had lately been at Zurich, where he had been well acquainted with the famous Lavater. He spoke of him and of his art, with so much warmth, that I at first began to suspect that we had got Lavater himself in the coach. I, however, soon perceived, by the accent with which he pronounced French, that he was an Englishman.—He mentioned various strange opinions, which his master had not ventured to put in his book, but which were still more absurd than his attributing a character to a dish of tea, and physiognomy to a cockchaffer. At these ridiculous fancies, a fat, fair lady, who sat in one corner of the coach, laughed most heartily. 'How is it possible,' said she, 'that a dish of tea can have a character? I have heard say that a cup of coffee may have virtue in fortune-telling—indeed I once had a cup of coffee turned upon myself, and it certainly was not much out, as to my fortune:—and then a cockchaffer! Lord bless me! who ever looked at the features of a cockchaffer!—for my part, I can't tell whether he has eyes, nose, and mouth, or not.'

"'Ma'am,' replied the traveller, 'the cockchaffer is a species of beetle. You have, I suppose, ma'am, seen a beetle?' 'Surely, sir.' 'And, ma'am, as the immortal Shakspeare says,

'The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporeal sufferance feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies!'

Now, ma'am, don't you think when the poor beetle feels the corporeal pang, he shows his feelings in his countenance, like any other creature?' This speech was uttered with much emphasis, and with such an air of triumph, as plainly showed, that the speaker was much pleased with his own eloquence. A corpulent gentleman, dressed in a snuff-colored coat, with gilt buttons, with a well-combed bob-wig on his head, and a gold-headed cane in his hand, who sat in the corner of the coach, diagonally opposite to the lady, exclaimed with much vehemence, 'the countenance of a cockchaffer!' As I happened to sit opposite to this sententious disputant, my foot narrowly escaped feeling the full force of his argument; for, as he spoke, he struck his gold-headed cane with great violence, against the bottom of the coach, between my feet, which were not half-an-inch asunder. From this moment of the debate, whenever the red cheeks of my opposite neighbour began to puff, I kept my eye steadily upon his cane, that I might escape the blow with which he regularly finished his argument. I could not help observing to the company, that the extraordinary pretensions of Dr. Lavater and his followers, were highly prejudicial to the art which they wished to recommend—that the reasonable claims of true physiognomists had, by these means, lost their just credit—and that, when a man now talked of forming an opinion of the characters of strangers from their countenances and manners, he was, immediately, suspected of belonging to a school which he disclaimed.

"A middle-sized, middle-aged officer, now, for the first time, opened his lips; 'I agree with you, entirely,' said he; 'a man who has seen the world necessarily learns those marks by which the occupations and characters of individuals may with some certainty be discovered.' A young gentleman of genteel appearance, who was the fifth passenger, and who was wedged in between the traveller and the gentleman with the cane, smiled such a dissent to the assertions of the last speaker, that, without waiting for a direct answer, the officer confirmed his own opinion, by offering to put it to immediate trial, if the company would give him leave, provided the gentleman, who was Lavater's pupil, would give a previous specimen of his skill.

"Our fellow-travellers, with great good humor, agreed to this proposal; and we all promised that we would, without disguise, acknowledge the truth of any successful discovery, which either of the physiognomists should make. The traveller, as I call him, very gravely requested the lady to throw aside her handsome silk cloak, and let him see the shape of the *chiaranon*, or tip of her elbow: to this she cheerfully consented; but upon his desiring to see the bones of her head, beyond the precincts of her nice laced cap, she became refractory, and it was with much difficulty that she was persuaded to show a glimpse of the *os temporum*. The owner of the gold-headed cane was next persuaded to push back his wig a couple of inches, to show the configuration of his skull. The gentleman who sat between the traveller and this important person, turned his head all manner of ways, to satisfy the anatomical curiosity of the disciple of Lavater—and I also submitted my *occiput* and *sinciput* to every investigation that he required. But in no one instance did he give satisfaction. He determined, from the conformation of the lady's elbow and temples, that she was of West Indian extraction—that the well-bred, sensible young man, who sat next him, had a most choleric disposition, indicated by the *bossa bregmatis*;—and that, from my osteology, I must, necessarily, be of the most profoundly, melancholy temperament.

"After having laughed heartily at the failure of this physiognomist of bones, the officer, with a mild countenance, free from all the airs of superior wisdom, addressed himself to the lady, whose sex required his first attentions. 'Madam,' said he, 'I don't pretend to make any discovery, when I say that you are of a good-humored and good-natured disposition; *that* every child could immediately perceive, in your countenance. I pretend to know, only, what have been your ordinary occupations, and what has been the general course of your life; but in doing so, I fear to offend. If you will promise to forgive me, with your usual good-nature, if I guess right, I will submit to be upbraided as much as you please, if I am wrong. The lady having promised all that was required, the officer told her that she had been the mistress of some public house—whether of a coffee-house, inn, or tavern, he could not precisely tell, but he supposed the former. 'Well, sir,' says she, 'and suppose I have! I hope there is no harm in that! I don't see why people should be so curious about other people's affairs. I suppose, sir, you took good care to inquire who we all were before you got into the coach.' From this the gentleman readily exculpated himself, by calling to our recollection his having been taken up at Kensington turnpike. The lady continued to vent her displeasure in angry tones, notwithstanding we all reminded her of our unanimous engagement not to be offended with the truth. At length the comely landlady, whose costly clothes and genteel address entitled her to pass at least for the wife of a justice of the peace consented to be pacified, on condition that the officer should tell the means by which he had discovered her occupation.

"'Why, madam, I formed my opinion from a very trifling circumstance: I observed, that whenever you began to speak, your right hand immediately applied itself to one particular spot, near your pocket-hole, upon which place your fingers moved incessantly during your discourse. I perceived that your fingers, from habit, moved as if they were fumbling amongst a bunch of keys.'

"'Sir, says the lady, recovering her good humor, 'I acknowledge that you are right; I, for many years, carried a bunch of keys under my apron, (when aprons were the fashion) and it is likely enough that I should get the custom of feeling for the key that would probably be wanted.'

"We were all pleased with this successful effort of rational physiognomy; particularly the gentleman with the cane, who seemed delighted at the discomfiture of the landlady. 'I will be hanged,' says he, 'if you discover who I am; I think I am a bit of a judge upon these subjects, and I do not know a single point about me from which you could make a good bit.'

"'Sir,' says the officer, 'what you have first said, would make me suspect that you were upon the turf, notwithstanding your dress and deportment, which would lead me to think that you were a rich merchant, or perhaps an alderman; but a physiognomist depends more upon the category of accident than that of dress. If my art does not deceive me, sir, you are an auctioneer.'

"'And so I am, sir, but how the devil did you find that out? you have not heard me utter twenty sentences since we met, and not one word in *my way* has escaped my lips.'

"'That is very true, replied the officer: 'but, whenever you thought you had a conclusive argument, you always knocked down the prize in dispute to yourself, with your cane, instead of the usual hammer of business. I appeal to the gentleman opposite to you, who has parried very many of your blows with great dexterity.' This observation I readily confirmed; and the company joined with me in admiring the sagacity of our fellow traveller. He passed me over, very slightly observing, that, like most idle gentlemen, there was nothing peculiar in my manners. The genteel young man, whom I have described as the fifth passenger, smiled at this remark, and offering himself to the inquiring eyes of his judge, demanded what he supposed him to be?

"'Sir, said the wary officer, 'I acknowledge that, for a long time, I was at fault with respect to you; your knowledge of literature, and easy deportment, led me to believe that you were a gentleman of fortune, who lived in the best company; but I am inclined to pronounce that you are a haberdasher, or silk mercer.'

"'I am, most certainly,' said the young man, blushing, 'son to Mr.——, the silk-mercer, on Ludgate-hill; and I shall now be much obliged to you if you will let me know by what signs and tokens you discovered my occupation.'

"'Sir,' said our hero, 'whenever you talked eagerly, you drew the slight switch that is in your hand through your fingers and thumb, precisely to the length of a yard; and the accuracy with which this motion was repeated, convinced me that long practice alone, could have made you so expert.'

"The young mercer was much pleased with this explanation; he was more flattered by being known to be a merchant, and, at the same time, to be taken notice of for good manners and good sense, than to pass for a man of the *ton*, without being supposed to have cultivated his mind. The anatomical physiognomist was the only person in the company who felt mortification: by pretending to knowledge beyond the true bounds of his art, he overlooked the obvious indications of character, which would have occurred to a common observer; and though he might not have discovered the occupations of the landlady, the mercer and the auctioneer, by a bunch of keys, a switch, and a gold-headed cane, he might have divined that the lady was not a West Indian, that the mercer was not remarkably choleric, and that I was not of a melancholy temperament.

"I am aware that, what I have written, may appear extravagant and improbable—a fate that often befals the relation of real incidents, in works of entertainment. The physiognomical anecdotes, which are preserved in the foregoing pages, are, however, *true*."

From the Notes of a Traveller in England.

Broughman is in all respects a most extraordinary man. In person he is tall, lean, rawboned, and ungainly; with features uncommonly hard and coarse, and a complexion sallow and bloodless. There is something in the tones of his voice, which instantly conveys to the hearer the idea of bitter and concealed irony. He appears to regard the subject of debate only as a field of battle, on which he can manœuvre his forces and distress his adversary, by his skill in sharp shooting, and planning ambuscades, and by the sudden and murderous fire of his masked batteries. You sit in perfect admiration of his talents and address; but at the same time, you do not give him one particle of your confidence, nor does he seem by his manner to desire that you should. Galling sarcasm, and bitter and distressing invective, no one better knows how to administer, in tones of affected calmness, and in that provoking kind of language, which all the time keeps barely within the limits of decorum. His action at times is energetic, but ungraceful; he saws the air with his long, bony arms, and now and then rounds off a period by an emphatic thump on the table. You know when he is about to discharge gall of more than common bitterness, by his leaning forward, weaving the muscles of his face into a sneer, protruding a long slender finger, and peeping about from side to side, as if anxious that no drop of it should fall to the ground unnoticed. This is the invariable signal for the *hourra* from this formidable Cossack; and woe to the luckless adversary against whom he directs his lance.

## HEART'S EASE.

Seek not for me in the lighted halls,—
Mine is no garland for festivals,—
Look not for me in the wreaths they twine
Round urns of perfume and cups of wine;—
Though torn away from my forest lair
To deck their banquets—I perish there.
'Neath the heated lip and the flashing eye,
I wade—but smiling—I die—I die.

And some come there, with their cheeks of bloom,
Like roses wreathed round a marble tomb,
Or the soft pink tints in some Indian shell,
Lit with the blush of the sun's farewell—
With locks, like the first light clouds at dawn—
With the dreamy gaze of the woodland fawn
They come to seek me. Alas! for all
Who seek "Heart's Ease" in the masquing hall.

The feast and the feaster have past away,—
The lamps are winking in morning's ray,—
And the withered chaplets hang idly down;
And the mirror is mocking its faded crown;
And *they* that stood 'midst the festal cheer,
Like the wounded palm or the stricken deer,
With their strange bright eyes and their fatal bloom
Have passed from the revel away—to the tomb!

They found me—they found me—but all too late,
Young Hope had died in the grasp of Fate,—
The bloom had fled, like the last bright streak
In the burning west, from the blighted cheek.
And the pallid taper—and holy hymn,
Were there for rite and for requiem,—
And grasped in their cold white fingers lay—
"Heart's Ease"—Oh, how calm were those hearts that day.

Oh, seek ye for me—seek ye for me
In the bowery shade of the forest tree,
Where the far off tones of the hunter's horn
Rouse not the hare from its rest at morn,
Where the joyous brook glides laughing by,
Feeding the echoes with melody;
And the lilies, like Brahmins at even-tide,
Are bent, as in worship, its streams beside.

Oh, seek ye for me—seek ye for me,
Where the summer birds love most to be,
And the worn-out breeze with a feeble sigh
Come oft, like a love-sick youth, to die,—
And gathered the old oak boughs among
The white wood-doves—like a vestal throng
In some ancient cloister, all dark and dim—
Are lifting to Heaven their evening hymn.

Oh, seek ye for me—seek ye for me
In the morning track of the joyous bee,—
Follow the streamlet through wood and glen,—
Follow the glow-worm—you'll find me then;
For it loves to roam through bowers at night,
And wave over blossoms its elfin light;
Meet guide for such as would seek for me
In the calm of my forest sanctuary.

## THE GLEANER.—No. 1.

It is a custom, acquiescence in which a reader seems to exact of a writer as a kind of prescriptive right when he enters upon a task like the present, to declare the object, motive, scope and end of his undertaking; in no which particular the Gleaner has any design to disappoint his reader's curiosity.

Upon the appearance of the Spectator, not only the splendid success that attended the publication of those beautiful essays, but the facilities and conveniences that kind of writing afforded, to minds stored with images and pregnant with ideas, to disburthen the repositories of their knowledge, and with little labour to themselves to render their acquisitions of utility to mankind, soon attracted crowds of imitators, who successively issued forth their essays under appellations so strange that it would appear, as Johnson has observed, their authors were distressed, like the natives of America, who came to the Europeans to beg a name. Of these compositions, some have shared the fate of much abler performances, and have sunk into total oblivion. Others still continue to be read with delight and instruction, and universally to receive the applause they merit. By these Essayists (among whom the names of Addison, Steele, Johnson, Chesterfield and Walpole shine most conspicuous) all the mines of knowledge seem to have been exhausted, every grace of elocution to have been called forth to add new lustre to Truth, and to lend new charms to the native loveliness of Virtue, to combat Folly with the shafts of Ridicule, and to exhibit Vice unveiled in all her natural deformity.

The follies and vices of their age ripened to their sickles an abundant harvest, and their industry has left little to their successors than the gleanings of the field, to gather up what had inadvertently escaped them, to cull from the chaff those golden grains that had been mingled with it, and to winnow from the grain the chaff that had not been sifted by the fan of the first winnower.

To this humble office the Gleaner (as his name imports) consecrates his labours.

If we consider the almost countless number of books that have been multiplied in the different languages of Europe since the invention of the art of printing, it will appear almost impossible that beings of the same nature, endued with similar faculties, and considering subjects of nearly similar import, should wholly avoid some coincidence of sentiments. Therefore, far from deeming, as some have done, the least concurrence in opinion as piratical and obstructive to learning, I think praise is due him who ingeniously improves upon the hints of another, and with elegance and perspicuity illustrates and enforces some moral or philosophical truth which another had but darkly and distantly intimated. The Gleaner, therefore, lays hold of the opportunity that now presents itself, to inform the reader who shall incline to be hypocritical and malicious, that he is determined to forego the illustration of no precept, nor to break the chain of an argument merely because he may happen to have been forestalled by another in his opinion. But, on the other hand, he assures him that he shall never be the senseless echo of another's sentiments, nor ever suffer himself to be betrayed into a declamatory and dull repetition of trite and hackneyed axioms.

O.

## CIRCULAR.

The agents for the sale of the PULMEL out of the City, are requested to take notice that owing to several circumstances some changes will soon take place in the distribution of this article. The trouble and expenses to make it have been found so great, that a small advance in the price is contemplated after the first July next. In July and afterwards the price of the Syrup and Balsam, will be fixed at $3 the lb. of 2 bottles in retail, upon which they will still be allowed a discount of 25 per cent. While in wholesale or whenever 10 lb. or more are taken in Philadelphia and paid for by them or any body else, the old price of $2 the lb. will be retained, making $2 the wholesale Cash Price.

In consequence of this determination, the agents for the Pulmel are invited to close all the accounts previous to or on the 1st July 1828, and remit the account of the sales with their amount, since whatever may be unsold by that time or not accounted for by them, will be charged to them at $3 the lb.

Towards the same time, a small quantity of the powder of Pulmel or Essence of Pulmelin in powder will be prepared, as some persons have manifested a wish to try also this more simple preparation. The price of it will be $5 for 100 doses. None will be sent on Commission, but only sold when asked for and for cash; but if 1000 doses or more are demanded, the price will be only $3 for 100 doses, Cash.

It may also be well to mention that in case PULMELIN is required, prepared on purpose with modifications suitable to each peculiar kind of Consumption, or to any determinate particular case of the disease; as it has sometimes been inquired for: the peculiar kind may be made on purpose, and in any shape most palatable to the patient, or in any way he may desire, within 15 days after the demand is made. These peculiar preparations will also be $3 for 100 doses: which serve for 25 days at 4 doses each day.

It may not be needless to add that no one ought to expect any material benefit from a few bottles of PULMEL. This medicine is only calculated to operate beneficially by a constant and careful course of it. Consumption is a chronic disease, which can only be removed by a long and proper course of diet and medicine. The Pulmel gradually but certainly heals the affected lungs and the diseased system, when persisted in with a suitable diet and auxiliaries for various symptoms. Its specific effect is to heal the lungs; but if the other organs, such as the stomach, bowels, kidneys, glands, &c. require other remedies, they must also be administered at the same time: besides, unless the Pulmel and diet are persisted in until a complete renovation of the healthy system is effected, relapses may be apprehended, as in fevers.

## LOTTERIES.

The following extract from the Petersburg Intelligencer, is well calculated to set in its proper light that scheme of legalized plunder which goes by the specious name of the lottery system.

Until very lately it was the custom to sell tickets at the scheme price until after the drawing had commenced; when the alleged gain of the wheel was soon made the pretext for an increase of price. But during this period the scheme of the lottery was laid fairly before the public; the aggregate amount of the prizes and of the tickets at a specified sum, was published; and every adventurer could see at once the fair price of the ticket. When the new and short methods of drawing lotteries were first introduced, the tickets were still sold for a few weeks at the scheme price; after which the pretended great demand would cause them to rise. Now, the scheme price of the ticket is never shewn—and cannot be ascertained, (even when the number of tickets is stated, which is rarely done,) without an arithmetical calculation, which few will take the trouble to make; and to increase the difficulty of which, the price of the ticket is fixed, not as formerly, at so many dollars, but in dollars and fractional parts of dollars. For example—one of the lotteries now, or recently before the public, contains 25,000 tickets, which are sold at $5, and will produce $125,000; but all the prizes amount to $95,000 only—leaving a profit to the managers of $30,000. Another contains 20,000 tickets which are sold at $4, and will produce $80,000, but the whole amount of prizes is only $55,000, leaving to the managers a profit of $24,000; a third contains 35,000 tickets, which are sold at $10, and will produce $350,000, but the prizes amount to only $308,000, leaving to the managers a profit of $42,000. And all these enormous profits are exclusive of the 15 per cent, which is to be deducted from the prizes; which, in these three lotteries, selected at random, will amount to $58,950. If any one individual, or company, were to purchase all the tickets in these three lotteries he would lose $254,850. Of course every adventurer bears his share of this enormous loss. But in addition to all this, I understand that the managers who purchase from the commissioners the privilege of drawing, obtain generally a discount of from 20 to 30 per cent. If impositions like these, which any man can detect in an hour, be practised—how many others may there be, more difficult of detection? thus in the combination lotteries, what man, unacquainted with Algebra, can ascertain how many combinations any given number of numbers is susceptible of? If there may be twice as many as there are tickets, is it not apparent that one half, or more of the prizes may never be drawn? Why is it that we scarcely ever hear of the names of the fortunate adventurers who have drawn the high prizes in any of this description of lotteries?

If the public will submit to be thus imposed upon, and no legal prohibition can be devised, then allow the Faro Banks equal rights and fair play.

A LOSER.

## INFANT SCHOOLS—No. 1.

As these institutions are now beginning to attract a share of public attention, it may not be deemed out of place to offer a few thoughts upon a subject so immediately connected with the dearest interests of the human family.

When we take into view the structure of the human mind, *the power of habit*, the tenacity of early impressions, and the comparative inefficacy of our Religious, Moral and Penal institutions in diminishing crime, it is singular, that a preventive so obvious as that of systematic infantile instruction, should have been so long neglected or overlooked. In the present essay I shall confine myself to a few remarks on the influence of *Habit*, in relation to this subject.

Habit is one of the most powerful, and when of an evil character, one of the most dangerous principles incident to our nature. From the first moment of existence, we become subject to impressions from without. The senses are the mediums or inlets of those impressions, which are faithfully transmitted to the tablet of the mind, and there written in lasting characters. These impressions derive their *quality* from the objects and communications with which we were conversant in early life. For the truth of the remarks, we need only refer to the history of crime. Is it not to "evil communications," and habits thence arising, to which we must refer all the moral depravity which infests society? What is it that swells our list of paupers, and fills our penitentiaries? To what is owing drunkenness, that tremendous scourge which calls annually, in the United States alone, for its thirty thousand victims? Is it not habit which has its root in those impressions, and in that bias which the mind receives in early life?

We have many excellent institutions designed to benefit society, and alleviate the condition of the victims of idleness, improvidence and guilt; but the relief thus afforded is temporary, and the mass of wretchedness, instead of being diminished, is rather augmenting: The reason is obvious; our charitable foundations are *remedial* not *preventive;* the axe is not laid at the *root*; we attempt to purify the stream, without first sweetening the fountain.

During the period of infancy and childhood, evil impressions are received, because no means of prevention have been provided; a large portion of the children in the community, are deprived of the benefit resulting from examples of order and moral instruction, consequently there is no good influence placed within their reach to counteract the effect of evil example, which, of course, grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength, and thus every year produces a fresh accumulation of poisonous and corrupting influence.

It is the dictate both of reason and religion, that in order to check this wide spreading pestilence, that portion of the rising generation, which is destitute of moral instruction, and parental example, should be rescued from the contagion which surrounds it, and placed in a situation, where examples of order, kindness and affection may exert their benign influence upon the tender and initiated mind. Where the intellect and the affections, the understanding and the will, shall both receive their due share of culture, and whilst the little buds of reason are expanding and putting forth the blossoms of fragrance and beauty, the heart may own the warming, animating power which shall mature them into precious fruit.

Enlist early habit on the side of order and virtue, and the well being of society will be secured.

M. M. C.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the William Thompson, at New York.

The Greenock Bank in Scotland was robbed, on Sunday morning, the 9th of March of property to the amount of more than £30,000. It is supposed to have been entered by false keys, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. The thieves, four in number, were traced to Doncaster, Sheffield and Matlock, where they were lost sight of. A reward of 200 guineas is offered for their apprehension.

The London Courier of the 15th March, says: "The intentions of the Allied Powers respecting Greece will be carried into effect. France has determined to send troops and artillery, and the Paris papers inform us that several regiments had actually reached Toulon, where ships were ready, and every preparation made for immediate embarkation. The amount of the troops is stated to be 12,000 men. The French Admiral's squadron will be strongly reinforced. Our's may also be reinforced; but the report of its being the intention of government to send all the British troops in Portugal to the Morea, is incorrect. Nor do we think that the pacification of Greece, and the giving her a qualified independence, will require a great military force. Turkey will not be able to spare a large land force for operations in Greece. Her whole attention must be directed to the Danube—besides the Russian squadron in the Mediteranean will, most probably, be employed in operations on the Coast of Anatolia, and thus occupy the attention of the Turks in that quarter.

A Russian officer who arrived in London, states that throughout Russia, the feeling against the Turks was so strong, that the Emperor must commence hostilities against them, if he wished to maintain his popularity.

It is stated that the French troops to be sent to Greece will be commanded by Gen. Guilleminot, having under him General Loverdo, who is a Greek by descent, and was born at Corfu, and is intimately acquainted with the language, manners, and nature of the country.

Lieut. Andrew Skene, of the British Royal Navy, has invented (as he says) a mode of propelling boats through the water, at the rate of *one hundred* miles the hour. He has taken out a patent, built a boat and invited the scientific to inspect her and the machinery. She is to ply between the bridges on the Thames.

It is particularly stated, says the Sun, that the Five Allied Powers have sanctioned the Russians in taking possession of the two Principalities.

The British Parliament are sifting the affairs of the Saving Bank, by which it appears that the government are indebted to the institution £15,-885,500 18 1, having in ten years paid it interest to the amount of £487,6279 4.

It appears that six British ships of the line are to repair to the Mediterranean; and among them the Asia, Isis, Ocean and Wellington.

The death of Jack Randall, the famous pugilist, is mentioned in the London papers, and a biographical sketch of his life, which must be highly interesting to the *fancy*.

The construction of the Thames tunnel is not to be abandoned, for leave has been obtained to bring a bill in the House of Commons to enable the company to raise more money.

The London Sun, of the 12th of March, contains nearly two columns relating to the death of Governor Clinton.

The depth of rain which fell in 1827, was 1,874 inches, or 7,850 hogsheads per acre, or 1,211,281 tons weight on a square mile; a weight about 833 times greater than that of the atmosphere on the same space.

The Duke of Buccleugh is shortly to lead to the altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Sheridan. His Grace has at present £140,000 per annum, and will get £60,000 a year more at the death of his grandmother. Miss Sheridan is daughter of Tom Sheridan, and grand daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

The Committee of the Greek National Assembly at Egina have drawn up a declaration addressed to the European powers respecting the limits of the Grecian States, as contemplated in the treaty of the 6th July. It recommends the ancient and natural boundary of the northern mountains of Thessaly on the one side, and the course of the Aous (*hodie* Vojussa) on the other. The Greeks declare themselves quite willing to pay the tribute proposed by the Allies, which the Committee admit to be only a reasonable indemnity for the concessions which the Porte will have to make. No mention is made in this document of the insular part of Greece. The negociations for the settlement of Greece, according to a letter from the Ionian Islands, dated Feb. 9, are to be carried on there.

We learn from Berlin that Baron de Humboldt is to undertake a journey into Siberia, in the beginning of the month of April next. We are assured that the Emperor of Russia has condescended to grant this celebrated traveller all the facilities necessary for the execution of his design.

The editor of the Sun ridicules the proposed tariff [now before Congress] "by way of encouraging their growing manufactures," while other nations, long experienced in this policy, are discarding them as incumbrances."

Madame Bonaparte Wyse, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, was at most of the fashionable parties in London in the early part of March, and is spoken of as elegant and fashionable.

A London editor observes, that there is no doubt the Russian soldiery ardently covet war, with its prolific train of adventurous enterprize and prospective plunder; and it may be the policy as well as the interest of the Emperor Nicholas, to gratify their desires, while he thereby forwards his own ambitious views.

The subscriptions for the completion of the Thames tunnel amount only to about £2,000; and the Directors have in the whole a fund of about £21,000. The sum required for completing the work is at least £75,000.

LONDON, Saturday, March 22.

The Gazette de France contains communications from Vienna to the 11th instant, the object of which is to diminish the apprehension generally entertained of an immediate war. A last effort is said to have been made by the Allies, and after some conferences between the Russian and French Ambassadors and Earl Dudley in London, a Courier is stated to have been sent to Constantinople, with a fresh application in behalf of Greece and with an understanding that no "executive measures" should be adopted against the Porte until the Divan should have given its answer.

This has given us a strong proof of the pacific disposition of Russia, who, although suffering severely from the closing of the Bosphorus, was yet willing to postpone an appeal to arms, at a moment when that appeal seemed certain of proving successful and decisive. It is admitted, however, that although the personal sentiments of the Sultan were favorable, yet the Reis Effendi had made a fresh communication to the European ministers still residing at Pera, declaring that new negotiations were out of the question as long as the rebels (the Greeks) should not consent to submit.

Every hour of delay enables the Divan to collect additional strength, and to fortify the right bank of the Danube. It is therefore evident that immediate hostilities would render the success of the Russian arms more certain.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.

*Russia and Persia.*—Hostilities have again commenced between these two countries, in consequence, as it is said, of the latter power having refused to ratify the late treaty, the provisions of which were so manifest to her disadvantage.

*Warlike Preparations.*—The preparations of France, according to the Paris papers, are upon a larger scale than was at first imagined. Hence it has been conjectured that she has some designs upon Egypt, which, we believe, we may safely and positively contradict.—Neither troops, nor sluices, nor artillery have yet sailed from Toulon, and it should seem as if both France and England waited for some reply to despatches sent off to the Russian government. Meanwhile Turkey is carrying on her defensive preparations. Bosnia is to furnish her contingent of 20,000 men, to be assembled on the plains of Adrianople towards the end of March. Servia has been required to furnish hers; but she claims the privilege of arming only for her own defence. The strong fortresses on the Danube, Silistria, Rustchuk, Hersova, Iszakta, &c. have been supplied with all necessaries. Austria is reinforcing her troops on the side of Servia, though she is still labouring to prevent war. It is said that if the Russians pass the Pruth they will remain for a time in Moldavia to wait the result of the last propositions, which will then be made to the Porte by Austria, France and Russia.

Letters from Toulon say, that only 9000 men would be sent to Greece, besides 6000 English, the whole to be under the chief command of Marshal Marmont, in the same manner as Sir E. Codrington commands the naval force. Ships of 300 tons were in requisition to take in the troops and cavalry; but the demand is no longer made, because 20 to 25 franks per ton per month are asked, and for three months certain.

*Intelligence from Lisbon.*—Despatches have been received by Government from Sir Frederick Lamb and Gen. Clinton, dated Lisbon, 16th March. Don Miguel had entirely thrown off the mask, and dissolved both the Chambers. Lisbon was in a great ferment, and universal confusion and distrust prevailed. The conduct of Sir F. Lamb was highly characteristic of the representative of the King of England. He denounced the mischievous conduct which Miguel was pursuing, and predicted, that if persevered in, it would end in destruction to himself, and be productive of the most direful catastrophe. Miguel is entirely in the hands of the infamous Queen, who directs every thing. The Chambers were dissolved in order to prevent their debating upon the state of the nation. All the Constitutional Chiefs were dismissed, and replaced by Apostolicals. The Queen had gone so far as to send to Spain for 25,000 men, which Ferdinand will no doubt send, if he can spare them from home.

The presence of our troops in Lisbon, and the fleet in the Tagus, are the only obstacles to Miguel's being proclaimed the King. When Sir Frederick Lamb remonstrated with Miguel on the extravagance of his conduct and its pertinacious tendency, he affected total ignorance of what was going on. His mother has a printing press at the palace, from which she printed off a vast number of proclamations of an inflammatory nature, which were ready for distribution the moment an opportunity offered. Miguel denied any knowledge of these proceedings, but when our Ambassador pulled one out of his pocket, and *asked Miguel if he could read that?* his confusion was unspeakable. Sir Frederick Lamb then informed Miguel that he could no longer believe any thing he said, and took his departure. He then invited all the Ambassadors to a conference, and explained his proceedings, of which they all approved, with the exception of the *French* and Spanish Ambassadors, who left the conference.

Several nobles and public characters have left Lisbon, to escape the vengeance or cruelty of Miguel.

LONDON, March 12.

The King is still at St. James's Palace. We are glad to state that his Majesty's health improves; his ancles daily acquire strength; and he is expected to appear in public in the course of a week or ten days.

It appears that the feelings of dislike which the Portuguese have lately evinced towards the British troops increases daily. On the 18th of February, three officers of the guard were assailed by a mob in one of the public squares, and most shamefully abused. They were ill-treated by the rabble, and although the injured party, committed to prison by the authorities.—Sir Vincent Clinton, on hearing of the disturbances, and the arrest of his friends, left the theatre, where he was spending the evening, to inquire into the circumstances, and tender his assistance. On passing through the crowd, however, for this purpose, he was stabbed with a bayonet in the thigh, and when the last accounts left, was considered dangerously, if not mortally, wounded.

From the London Courier, March 14.

Russia, down to the period of the issuing the Ottoman Manifesto, urged no separate complaints against Turkey. She made common cause with France and England to arrange the affairs of Greece. The Ottoman Manifesto is published, and Russia, conceiving herself to be separately insulted and defied, resolves to redress her own wrongs separately. She is therefore in alliance and she is not—she is, as far as relates to Greece; she is not, as far as relates to herself and Turkey.

Great Britain remains an ally to France and Russia, for the purpose of emancipating Greece. She does not enter into the contest between Russia and Turkey, which is a contest upon grounds relating exclusively to those two countries. She is not an ally of Turkey—she is not the enemy of Turkey—but she "is penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary struggle" which has been so long carried on between the Greek provinces in Turkey.

France occupies precisely the same position and same ground as this country.

## THE STOPPAGE AT RAWDEN.

This disastrous affair seems to deepen in gloom. It appears that at the period of the suspension here, from £80,000 to £100,000, were due by Mr. Jeremiah Thompson, the partner in New York, to the branch of the establishment in this country, and Mr. Wm. Thompson, the partner on the English side of the Atlantic, was despatched to America by his creditors, to look after this sum. Jeremiah, in the mean time, stopped likewise—and, according to Yankee fashion, made out a list of "*preferable creditors,*" to whom he stood indebted. The consequence is, that his brother's branch of the firm in England will not be able to receive a shilling of the money due from New York, and the hopes of the English creditors from that score have, of course, vanished into thin air. Mr. Wm. Thompson is, we learn, on his return home to explain the business, when the matter, we presume, will be finally wound up.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

## £700 ACCIDENTALLY FOUND.

A few days ago, two gentlemen, who had been left executors to the will of a friend, on examining the property left by the testator, found they could not discharge the legacies by some hundreds of pounds; astonished at this circumstance, as the deceased had frequently informed them he should leave more than sufficient for that purpose, they made the most diligent search possible among his papers, &c. and found a scrap of paper on which was written, "Seven Hundred Pounds in *Till.*" This they took in the literal sense of it; but, as their friend had never been in trade, they thought it singular he should keep such a sum of money in a till: however, they examined all apartments carefully, but in vain, and, after repeated attempts to discover it, gave over the search. They sold his collection of books to an eminent bookseller, and paid the legacies in proportion. The singularity of the circumstance occasioned them frequently to converse about it, and they recollected among the books sold there was a folio edition of Tillotson's Sermons. The probability of this being what was alluded to by the word "Till," on the piece of paper, made one of them immediately wait upon the bookseller who had purchased the books, and ask him if he had the edition of Tillotson, which had been among the books sold to him? On his reply in the affirmative, and the volumes being handed down, the gentleman immediately purchased them; and on examining the leaves found bank notes singularly dispersed in various parts of the volumes to the amount of 700*l.*! But what is, perhaps, no less remarkable, the bookseller informed him that a gentleman at Oxford, reading in his catalogue of the edition, had written to him and desired it might be sent to him, which was accordingly done, but the bindings of the books not meeting with the gentleman's approbation, they had been returned, and laid upon his (the bookseller's) shelves until the day the notes were found.

CORFU, Feb. 10.

Lieut. Col. Rudswell, Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner, has returned from his secret mission. According to the reports of Col. Fabvier to the Greek Government, the fort of Scio still made an obstinate resistance on the 7th February. However, the Colonel gives the assurance that in a sally, made on the 23d January by the Turks, only 200 out of 1000 returned into the forts; and that all their colors and principal officers had fallen into the hands of the victorious Greeks, who lost only 40 men.

PARIS, March 5.

The departure for the Morea of several regiments of infantry and cavalry, commanded by General Lovordo, a Greek by origin, is announced. On the other hand, it is stated, that preparations for defence are making at Constantinople.

What we can affirm is, that the most complete union prevails between the three Powers, parties to the treaty of London, and that the two other Powers will act in concert with Russia, England, and France. The Minister for foreign Affairs is to give this assurance in the Secret Committee of the Chamber.

A showman who was exhibiting a menagerie of living animals in Eastern Flanders, had an enormous Boa Constrictor in his collection, which escaped a few nights ago from his caravan, and immediately made its way to the country. This animal, which is 24 feet long, devoured a shepherd, three dogs, and several lambs. A general *battue* took place, but we have not heard whether the colossal reptile has been destroyed.

VIENNA, March 1.

Commercial letters from Trieste say, that Count Capo D'Istria, immediately after his arrival at Egina, gave orders for an expedition destined against Candia, the command of which is to be given to Mavrocordato. The same letters affirm that the squadron, under the command of Tahir Pacha, which was to act against Scio, has been attacked by Canaris with his fire ships, and that Tahir Pacha has returned to Constantinople.

TRIESTE, Feb. 6.

The Turkish squadron from Constantinople, which was intended to convey troops to Scio, has put back on receiving an intimation from the Allied Admirals.

## CAPTURE OF CARABUSA.

It is said that Carabusa was taken by the English alone, who had two frigates, two brigs, and two corvettes. The Cambrian, Commodore Hamilton, was run on the rocks, and wrecked, for want of knowledge of the coast. A letter from Syra, February 15, says: "The English landed five hundred soldiers, who took possession of the island, and put a garrison into the fort. All the pirates, except one, were in port."

It appears that the Divan have turned their attention to the Albanians, who have hitherto remained neutral. Omer-Vrione has been appointed Seraskier of all Albania. He is an Albanian by birth. The Porte has the intention of sending troops forthwith to the Morea to endeavour to make themselves masters of it, before any succours can be sent to the Greeks. The Viceroy of Egypt has been appointed Governor of Syria and commander of the troops in all Asia. Ibrahim is to command in Romelia.

There does not appear to be any mitigation of the measures adopted against the Christians.

A German paper announces "That Prince Metternich wishes to make a last effort to maintain peace, and proposes to negotiate in person with the Allies. We know not whether this be true; but what we know for certain is, that conferences are to take place between the Ambassadors of France, Russia, and the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, before any hostile measure is adopted against the Porte.

IONIAN ISLANDS, Feb. 9.

The negociations for the deliverance of Greece will be established here. Every thing is prepared to receive the three Ambassadors. The combined squadrons have been reinforced, and all the vessels damaged at Navarino have been repaired.

Applications have been made to the British House of Commons for their sanction to the following works:—To erect a new bridge over the Thames at Lambeth; a new bridge over the Thames at Staines; to raise more money to carry on the Thames tunnel; to form a new entrance to the East London Docks; to make a grand Canal from London to Portsmouth; to construct a new Pier for the landing of passengers at Gravesend; to make a Southwark bridge new road, and a Surrey bridge new road.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenses of the British and American governments, makes the following statement:—

"The annual expenditure of the United States amounts to only about £2,813,383 sterling—that is to say, about *one twenty-fourth part of ours*, which is £56,000,000. The details, of course, bear a similar proportion. Thus, whilst our army costs eight millions and a quarter, the United States army costs but £468,000. Our navy costs six millions and a half, that of the United States only £226,000. Our ordnance one million and three quarters; the American ordnance but £262,000. Our civil list—namely, king, royal family, nobility, and courts of justice, two millions and a quarter; the civil lists of America, £274,000. Our King, one million; the President of the United States, £6000.

LIVERPOOL, 15th March, 1828.

Throughout this week there has been a steady demand for all kinds of American cotton. Holders have shown less inclination to meet the demand than for some weeks past. The market has assumed a very firm appearance, and prices have a tendency upwards; in some instances an advance of 1-8d per lb. may have been obtained in the middle qualities of Orleans and Uplands, as also in the common qualities of Sea Islands. All other sorts remain as before except Surats, of which 2473 bales were yesterday offered by auction, but as the quality was generally very inferior, 60 bales only were sold at 8 1-8, and 10 of good quality at 8 1-2d.

The sales from the 8th inst. to last evening inclusive, amounted to 14530 bags, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 410 Sea Islands | - - - | 11 1-2 a 19d |
| 60 Stained do. | - - - | 9 a 10 |
| 5000 Uplands | - - - | 5 a 6 3-4 |
| 2300 Orleans | - - - | 6 1-4 a 7 3-8 |
| 3160 Alabamas | - - - | 5 a 6 1-4 |
| 2140 Brazil | - - - | 7 1-2 a 8 3-4 |
| 70 Demerara and West Indies | | 6 1-4 a 7 1-8 |
| 140 Carthagenas | - - - | 4 3-4 |
| 140 Egyptian | - - - | 7 5-8 a 7 7-8 |
| 490 Surats | - - - | 4 3-8 a 4 3-4 |
| 10 Bengals | - - - | 4 |

14530

There has been a good demand for cotton to-day, and prices are fully supported; the sales are estimated at 2000 bags. The import this week amounts to 9758 bags.

The demand for Ashes has become extremely limited, and there is an increased desire to sell; about 80 bbls. of Montreal Pots have been sold at 28 a 29s for old, and 31s 6d for new. 120 bbls. U. S. Pots at 31s 9d a 32s, and 5 bbls. Pearls at 32s 6d. In Montreal Pearls we have no sales to report.

TAR—1250 bbls. of good quality were offered to-day by auction, and sold at 12s 4 1-2d a 12s 9d, averaging less than 12s 6d. 8 casks BEESWAX sold at 110 a 110 2s 6d. TURPENTINE—70 bbls. old, brought 12s per cwt.; the stocks are getting into a narrow compass, and the article is in request. RICE is extremely dull, there have been sold 30 casks of good quality at 15s. a 15s 6d. FLAXSEED has been less enquired for; the sales consist of 90 casks Philadelphia at 43s 6d a 44s and 150 bbls. New York at 47s. 6d a 48s. In BRIDES a small advance has been obtained. 1200 New-York having been sold at 5 a 5 1-4.


# THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.


We have been requested to copy the following statement from the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday.

A distressing event occurred yesterday, near the corner of Chesnut street and Schuylkill Front Street. A man named William Wray, who was in the employ of the City Commissioners, attempted to remove some bricks that were on the property leased by the city to Tucker & Holme, manufacturers of porcelain. Mr. Tucker forbad his removing the bricks, and mildly remonstrated with him on his conduct. Wray made use of violent language. Mr. Tucker mildly laid his hand on his shoulder, telling him that such conduct was unbecoming in a man of his years, adding that he (Tucker) even if he had the power, had not the disposition to injure him. Wray then ran at Tucker, and pushed him over on his back. Before Mr. Tucker could regain his feet, Wray seized him again, and one of the other labourers in the employ of the Commissioners, inflicted a blow on Tucker while he was held down by Wray. In the struggle both Mr. Tucker and Mr. Wray fell from a bank about five feet high, Tucker falling first and Wray after him. Mr. Tucker received little or no injury from the fall; but Wray fell on his head, on some bricks, and was killed. Wray's fellow workmen, actuated by their *esprit du corps*, or perhaps suspecting foul play, cried out "kill the damned rascal," and Mr. Tucker had to seek safety in flight. Thirteen witnesses were examined by the coroner's jury. From their concurrent testimony, the jury were fully convinced that Mr. Wray came to his death accidentally, and gave their verdict accordingly. The Jury were also unanimously of opinion that Mr. Tucker acted wholly in self defence. Mr. Wray was, we understand, a native of Ireland, and had been for many years a drayman in the city.

## THE FIREMENS' MEMORANDA.

We copy the following particulars of the late fire, from the United States Gazette. On Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock, fire was seen bursting forth from a carpenter's shop, situated on Willow and Kunkle streets, in the rear of Third street. Before the engines and hose could be brought to operate, the combustible contents of the shop had caused the fire to reach the adjoining frame buildings, two occupied by carpenters, and the other used as a skin dresser's shop. From the latter, a very large quantity of skins, partly prepared for morocco dressing, were removed by the great exertions of citizens. The building was destroyed. The carpenters' shops belong to Messrs. Ellis, Whites and Longstreth, and A. Haines, together with a great quantity of lumber and work prepared for houses, such as window frames, sashes and doors, were entirely consumed.

## DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

(From the Kingston (Ulster) Sentinel, 25th inst.)

The public will be pleased to learn that the water was last week let into the Delaware and Hudson Canal from river to river, and that a number of rafts came down. Boats are now constantly plying on various parts of it, and the works are in fine order throughout—the banks bearing the water well.

A gentleman who lately passed down the line from the mouth of the Lackawaxen, states, that nine-tenths of the work on the Delaware is done. On the Lackawaxen the greatest activity prevails, and the prospect is favorable *for getting down some thousand tons of coal this season.* This intelligence, we venture to say, will afford the greatest satisfaction to those who take an interest in the prosperity of that system of Internal Improvement, which has elevated the character and signalized the energy of the state of New-York.

Delaware and Hudson Canal—Eddy Ville, } at Tide Water, April 22, 1828. }

Arrived, 15 boats, 1 raft. Cleared, 16 boats.

D. NEALES, Collector.

*Lumber trade of the Alleghany.*—The Warren, Pa. Gazette estimates, that if the water be sufficiently high, 50,000,000 feet of boards will descend the Alleghany this spring. This quantity it says, rafted 10 courses deep and 12 feet wide, would make a raft 81 miles long; one course deep would extend 810 miles; or supposing the boards a foot wide, and placing them singly, they would extend 9850 miles, which would reach to New Orleans, thence to New York, Albany, Buffalo, and home to Warren, and leave an overplus sufficient to reach from New York to London. Allowing five men to 100,000 feet boards, it will require 2500 men to run them to market. At 86 per thousand they will bring 200,000. Staves, square timber, saw-logs, tanbark, &c. worth $100,000, it is supposed, may also be sent to market during the season by the river, making an aggregate for lumber of $300,000—a sum sufficient to make a steam boat navigation from Pittsburg to Warren, or from Warren to Lake Erie.

An intelligent gentleman from the vicinity of Pittsburg, informs that—

"Pittsburgh and its vicinity, are in a highly improving state; there are a much greater number of houses now commencing to be built, besides numerous public improvements, than at any former period. The Ohio is in fine order for steam-boat navigation, which is very brisk. I observed one boat partly loaded with castes of Queensware from New-Orleans going up yesterday.—So you see that New-Orleans is a competitor for the import trade of Western Pennsylvania."

*Concord, Mass. April 26th.*—An interesting trial, we understand, has just been had in our Superior Court, sitting at Amherst, upon the will of the late Mr. Joseph Noyes, of Andover. Mr. Noyes, in 1818, made his Will in his last sickness, giving his three children, two sons and a daughter, inconsiderable legacies, and bequeathing the sum of $10,000 to found a school in Andover. The school has been in operation several years. The heirs having arrived at age, have contested the validity of the Will on the ground of the testator's insanity at the time of making it. The trial occupied three days. The Attorney General, Mr. Sullivan, argued the cause to the Jury in favour of the Will, and Mr. C. H. Atherton against it. The Chief Justice charged the Jury. The Jury returned a verdict against the Will. This verdict will give to the children, we are told, $12,000 or $13,000.

A foolish and dangerous joke was played of the night before last, upon two gentlemen, belonging to a party, upon the banks of the Schuylkill. A few miles above the city, the gentlemen were stopped by six persons, and told to deliver up their watches, quizzing glasses, chains, seals, trinkets, &c. &c. Which they, as a matter of course, complied with. The same night all the articles were restored.

## THIEF DETECTED.

BOSTON, April 26.

A gentleman yesterday, at the auction room of Messrs. Coolidge, Poor & Head, during a sale, missed his pocket book. He gave notice of the fact, and the gentlemen in the room proposed a search. While this was going on, one person made some pretence for withdrawing, and was retiring at a quick step, when he was called back. His pockets were examined, and during the process, the missing pocket book, which he was endeavoring to conceal, dropped on the floor. He was conveyed to the Police Court, and committed for trial. He proved to be a man named Lowis, lately discharged from the State Prison, for the second time.

## COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

We are informed by the St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, of the first inst. that counterfeit notes, on the Marine Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation at that place. It is stated that they are well executed, on good paper,

and calculated, from the nearness of their resemblance to the genuine bills, to deceive the most wary. They purport to be of the new plate—are of the denomination of $10, letter A, and made payable to Hanson, bearing date Oct. 14, 1828.

The Louisville and Shippingsport Canal, around the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky. is in rapid progress towards completion. The contractors are calling loudly for "more hands." They have about five hundred men at work, besides a considerable number of teams. From 1500 to 2000 hands could be employed, and the slave-holders are called upon to furnish them, the wages given, being, it is thought, more than the slaves can earn on the farms. The contractors give $12 a month, if the master clothes them and risks their health; or 10 dollars a month with clothes and medical attendance.

### CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

On the passage of a schooner with a company of U. S. soldiers from Charleston to Fort Monroe, on the 4th instant, a male child was born, whose father was born on the same day, 33 years before, in a British transport. The day preceding, a private of the name of Erskine, a native of Ireland, fell overboard and was drowned.

### CANADIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Colonial Advocate of the 14th contains a minute statement of some extraordinary proceedings at York, in the Court of King's Bench. Four indictments have been found against Mr. Francis Collins, Editor of the Canadian Freeman, on a charge of libelling the government. The Grand Jurors it is rumoured were packed for this purpose, and this of course has added fuel to the already raging excitement. The efforts of the government appear to be directed to the destruction of the liberty of the press, and the opposition are determined to meet the shock with firm resistance. Mr. Collins, in particular, on his appearance at Court addressed the presiding Judge Willis, in the most decided terms, and in the most manly manner, impeached the conduct of those who had violently dragged him before a tribunal for a mere imaginary offence. He dwelt particularly on the conduct towards the Solicitor General Boulton, who although by his own acknowledgment accessary to the murder of John Ridout—has never been indicted or prosecuted for the offence.

### NEW BEE HIVE.

A box to be made of inch plank, say two feet three inches by twelve inches in width. The upper part of the box is to be divided off, allowing a space just sufficient to admit a drawer, say about 8 by 10 inches in front. The drawer is to slide upon a partition made to fit the inside of the box exactly, and through the middle of this partition, a hole is to be made, and a corresponding one in the bottom of the drawer, (about one and a fourth inch diameter,) so as to allow the bees to pass from the lower part of the box into the drawer; a pane of glass is to be fitted in the outer side of the drawer, say 8 by 10, and a sliding shutter is to be made so as to secure the glass and exclude the light.—When the honey is wanted for use, first ascertain, through the pane of glass, that the drawer is filled, then introduce a little smoke into the top of the drawer, in the usual way, by means of a common tobacco pipe; and when the bees have all descended into the lower part of the hive, separate the bottom of the drawer and the partition with a case knife; remove the drawer, and empty the honey, and return the drawer to its place, when the bees will commence working. On this plan the honey will always be obtained pure, without bee bread or dead bees, and not a single bee will be destroyed.—*Bos. Pal.*

### NEW HOLLAND.

The L. Q. Review has an article on Cunningham's "Two years in New South Wales," from which we gather the following particulars. England first sent convicts to New Holland in 1788. At that time there was not a civilized being, nor a European animal on the Island. Now there are 40,000 inhabitants; 200,000 sheep; 100,000 cattle; three newspapers; two banks; several distilleries, one of which consumes 50,000 bushels of grain in a year; 32 steam, wind and water mills, 13 breweries; 50 vessels in the trade with England, China, India, &c.; schools; churches; reading rooms; pianos; post offices; stage coaches, mechanics of all kinds; thrifty farmers, &c. Of the adult inhabitants, about one half are convicts in servitude, one fourth convicts who have been emancipated, and one fourth free emigrants. There are three males to one female.

### WOOL.

Many of the colonists of New South Wales have turned their attention to the fine-wooled sheep. One man has more than 2000 merino sheep, and there are others who have on an average 1000 each. Large quantities of fine wool have been exported to England, where it has lowered the prices of wool to such a degree as to affect the German wool-growers, who, it is said, will find themselves in the long run utterly unable to compete with these thriving colonists. (Thus it appears that the American wool-grower has competitors in the very "ends of the earth.")

The Trenton True American states, that the New Jersey Coal Mine Company are busily engaged boring for coal 14 1-2 miles north of Trenton, and five and a half miles from the Delaware, with prospects of success. The American adds:

"The workmen, who are skilful and experienced, aver, that never before in any coal mine, in which they have been engaged, have such promising appearances been exhibited so near the surface. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and fragments of the rock that precedes the richer coal formations, are of quick and rapid combustion."

### FIRE AT UTICA, NEW YORK.

A letter from the President of the Western Sunday School Union, which we have seen, dated Utica, April 21, 1828, states that,

"We have had a severe fire this morning which has destroyed ten buildings besides several out-buildings. The Western Sunday School Union's depository was among the number consumed, but the books were recovered, and the loss we have sustained is covered by insurance."

*Newbern, N. C. April 10.*—On Saturday the 5th inst. a murder of more than ordinary atrocity, was committed on the body of *Thomas Holland*, of Onslow county, by his brother, *James Holland*.—The deceased lived in the family of his brother—and on the morning of the murder, left the house in consequence of a quarrel between them. He was pursued by James, who on overtaking him, discharged a gun loaded with 16 swan shot into his side. He then gave him several blows on the head with the gun, and left him. On returning home, he very deliberately resumed the occupations of his farm, and gave instructions to his negroes to perform some work at a place near the mangled body of his brother. He accompanied them, and hearing the expiring groans of his victim, approached him a second time, and with an axe, gave him several blows on the head, and finished the hellish deed by beating him with his gun. The murderer effected his escape, and has not yet been apprehended.—*Sentinel.*

Capt. Hurd, of schr. Enterprise, from Omoa, arrived at Boston, reports the following:—

"The last news from Guatemala, states, that the Guatemala troops after having gained a complete victory over the San Salvadors had entered and taken possession of the town, in consequence of which the detachment of San Salvador troops now at San Pedro, 30 miles distant from Omoa, have received orders to retreat.

At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for Greenville district, S. C. a writ of habeas corpus was returned which had been issued at the instance of a father and mother, for the purpose of getting possession of a son, nine years old. It appeared that the boy had been placed, when only six days old, in the possession of his present foster parents, who had raised and supported him, and that he had been wholly neglected by his natural parents. They now wanted to take him, but the lad was unwilling to go, and the old lady and gentleman who had raised him, refused to give him up. Both parties were poor and had many children. The Court would make no order, and the child returned with his foster father.

*Baltimore, April 25.*—A friend has laid upon our table several stalks of *rye headed out*, that were taken from a lot of about three acres, six miles from town on the Hartford road, the whole of which is in the same state. We do not remember to have seen any thing of the kind so early in the season—the parts of stalks we have seen are from two feet to two feet and a half long.

## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEANS, bushel, | $ 1 25 | a | 0 00 |
| BEEF, Mess, bbl. | 12 00 | a | 00 00 |
| Prime, | 8 50 | a | 00 00 |
| Cargo, | 6 37 | a | 00 00 |
| FLAX, per lb. | 00 8 | a | 00 9 |
| FLOUR, superfine, bbl. | 4 75 | a | 00 00 |
| Rye, | 3 75 | a | 00 00 |
| Corumeal, hhd. | 12 00 | a | 00 00 |
| FLAXSEED, bushel, | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| GRAIN—Wheat, bush. | 00 97 | a | 00 00 |
| Corn, up country, | 00 45 | a | 00 00 |
| Rye, | 00 25 | a | 00 80 |
| Oats, | 00 00 | a | 00 30 |
| Barley, | 00 75 | a | 00 00 |
| HAMS, Jersey, lb. | 00 9 | a | 00 10 |
| HOPS, first sort, lb. | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| LARD, No. 1, | 00 8 | a | 00 00 |
| PORK, Jersey, Mess, | 14 50 | a | 00 00 |
| Prime, | 11 00 | a | 00 00 |
| Butter, | 00 8 | a | 00 9 |
| Cargo, | 7 50 | a | 00 00 |
| PLAISTER of PARIS, ton, | 3 50 | a | 00 00 |
| RAGS, Foreign, cwt. | 7 00 | a | 9 00 |
| Country, | 3 50 | a | 3 75 |
| Fine Linen, | 15 00 | a | 00 00 |
| SEEDS, Clover, bush. | 3 50 | a | 4 00 |
| Herd-grass, | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| Timothy do. | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Orchard, scarce, | 3 50 | a | 00 00 |
| Millet, | 1 50 | a | 00 00 |
| TOBACCO, Kentucky, cwt. | 3 50 | a | 4 00 |
| Virginia, | 3 00 | a | 5 50 |
| WOOL, Merino, lb. | 00 00 | a | 00 00 |
| RYE WHISKEY, in bbls. | 00 28 | a | 00 00 |
| do. hhds. | 00 21 | a | 00 00 |
| APPLE do. bbls. | 00 21 | a | 00 00 |
| do. hhds. | 00 21 | a | 00 00 |

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

The store of Mr. Davis, No. 1 North Third street, was forcibly entered on Friday evening, and robbed of its contents, principally valuable India, French and English silks.

A premium is offered by the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Boat Company for the best model of a steam boat.

On Friday afternoon last, says the Chester Upland Union, a fleet of one hundred vessels, consisting of ships, brigs and schooners, passed our venerable borough. It was truly a beautiful sight.

A person was, on Monday morning, detected in stealing a newspaper from under the door of Messrs. Graham and Mandeville, auctioneers.—The watchman, who took him into custody, conveyed him to the Mayor, and his honour sentenced the rogue to thirty days confinement.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', Madison county, N. Y. has subscribed $1000 to the funds of the American Colonization Society, payable in ten years.

The ship Hamilton, which has arrived at New York from Liverpool, left Savannah on the 19th February—and made the voyage out and home in 69 days, 13 of which she lay in Liverpool.

The Portland (Maine) paper of the 22d inst. states that that town was visited with a snow storm on Sunday, the 20th inst. and on Monday the snow was four or five inches on the ground.

The weather in Canada had been cold, and a late seed time was expected as the consequence. The weather, however, had been peculiarly favourable for making maple sugar, which was so abundant in some places as to sell for two pence per pound.

A part of the frame of the new bridge over the Ottawa had fallen in.

A gentleman, at the National Hotel, New-York, had his trunk cut open on Thursday, and was robbed of $600.

A case of slander, Capt. A. Pullen vs. John Donaldson, was lately tried in Georgia. The jury gave a verdict of $10,000 damages. The defendant having announced his inability to pay so large a sum, the plaintiff struck off 9000 dollars, leaving Mr. Donaldson but 1000 dollars to pay for slandering his neighbour.

According to the latest accounts, Russia has a population of 59,393,500 souls. The increase has been one third in twenty years.

The British transport ship Amelia was lately lost, off Gibraltar, and all on board,—*eighty* persons, perished.

The London Morning Chronicle affirms that, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, the number of Dissenters in Great Britain, including the Scotch Presbyterians in both kingdoms, amounts to ten million of souls.

Accurate models of several of the most celebrated Diamonds in Europe are exhibited by Messrs. Brothers Stout, at No. 63 Chesnut Street. Among them are the Pitt diamond, valued at £400,000, the Austrian, valued at £230,000, the grand Russian, and several others. Those whose curiosity has been excited by descriptions of these splendid baubles, may now gratify it, at least so far as regards their size and form.

The smallest sized English Type is called diamond. It is smaller than any ever used in a newspaper; but the French have made a type about half the size.

The Postmaster General has directed that a morning mail, between this city and Baltimore, be made up and fowarded.

The extensive brick dye house in New Harmony, was destroyed by fire a short time since.

An attempt was recently made in the British Parliament to procure the grant of a lottery, for the purpose of cutting a canal through Ireland.

The chancellor of England has recently received 1,200*l.* from an unknown person to be returned to the public funds, "for conscience sake."

The Liverpool Courier of the 26th ult. contains the intelligence of the death of Gen. Brown. The Crisis, (a paper published at St. Francisville, Louisiana,) received, at the same time, by the mail, contains the same information.

The British sloop of war Valorous, commanded by the Earl of Huntington, arrived yesterday morning at New-York, in ten days from Nassau.

In the "Life in London," Sunday paper, it is stated that Pierce Egan, "of flash memory," was to take a benefit at the Coburg theatre, and sustain the part of Bob Logic, in his own piece.

On the list of insolvents in the London Gazette, may be found the name of John Howard Payne, Esq. formerly of the American theatre.

Kean subscribed twenty pounds towards the fund for the sufferers from the fall of the Brunswick theatre.

Mrs. Duff performed Isabella, recently, at the Drury Lane theatre, London. She was announced as from the "Theatre Royal, Dublin."—The papers speak in terms of high commendation of her appearance and her acting, supposing that her proficiency in the scenic art was acquired in Ireland.

Proposals have been issued by William Dunlap, Esq. author of the amusing and instructive memoirs of George Frederick Cooke, for publishing a history of the American Stage.

Deaths in Charleston, S. C. for one week ending on the 26th inst.—Total 14—5 whites and 9 coloured.

The number of deaths in New-York last week were 92—33 men, 11 women, 31 boys, and 17 girls.

At Wheeling, on the 23d inst. the Ohio river was twenty-five feet above low water mark.

We learn from the Albany papers, that the Niagara Bank has refused payment of its bills on presentation; and consequently it is now numbered among the broken banks of New York.

One of the English papers has a police article, in which an Irishman, being asked by the magistrate what business he followed, answered that "he had been house breaking the last six weeks!" He was a laborer employed in taking down and removing buildings in widening a street.

The petition of the Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, praying for a further duty on imported clothing, was presented to the Senate, on Monday, by Mr. Barnard. It was read, referred, and ordered to be printed.


# The Post.

## PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1828.


### EUROPE.

Not being able, consistently with our plans of variety, to give a detail of foreign intelligence, we must, in order not to be entirely behind hand with what interests so large a portion of our readers, make a few observations upon the state of Europe, and mingle therewith the account of recent advices.

The Battle of Navarino, which, however friendly in its consequences to the cause of the Greeks, could be justified on no principles of international law, lead to a belief that the Turks would yield to the requirements of the allied christian powers of Europe, and suffer the Greeks "to go free"—but the sublime Porte, influenced by some of those feelings which occasionally form motives for his more civilized neighbours, concluded that if he had not found it consistent with his policy to give up a possession that he had held for four hundred years, to the demand of those who had been his slaves, he should not find a new motive for justice or mercy, in an attack upon, and destruction of, his fleet in a harbour, by those with whom he had long been on terms of strict alliance.

That it is the wish of most of the christian powers, that the Greeks should enjoy a government independent, at least, of the Turks, there can be no doubt; but in aiding in such a work, it is equally certain that Russia looks to the total expulsion of the Mahomedan powers from Europe, and their consequent cession of Constantinople. That city, so situated as to command the entrance of the Black Sea, would furnish a most admirable southern capital for the Autocrat, and give to his subjects a maritime importance that they have never yet aspired to—no circumstance could open to Russia such prospects of wealth and increase of power as the possession of that key to southern trade.

But in all the schemes of ambition which European monarchs form, they are watched by their contemporaries with particular jealousy, lest now accession of territory should give to a rival a fatal preponderance; and the views of the Emperor Nicholas, in reference to Constantinople, will be narrowly watched, and if possible, early intercepted by England and France, especially by the former—whose foreign commerce will receive a check by the success of Russia, while that same success will at once constitute the northern power, the greatest commercial nation. England and France are therefore interested in securing to Turkey a quiet possession of that part of her European possession which includes the border city and ancient Capital, Constantinople; this may be done without serious deprivation to the Greeks, as it is long since *they* have been driven from the upper portion of their former territory.

England, however, cannot be inattentive to the proceedings of Russia against Persia, because whatever gives any European sovereign new power in Asia may be thought proportionably to jeopard her India possessions.

The present exertions of France to equip a fleet and furnish soldiers on the Mediterranean side is thought to have some view to Egypt.—We should suppose that the expedition of the late Emperor into that part of Africa, would teach a lesson that could not fail of checking ambition of that nature.

The recent arrival of Don Miguel from Brazil, in Portugal, in order to assume the government of that ancient kingdom, has been attended with circumstances exceedingly interesting. For a very long time Portugal has been a dependent of England, as much under her care and protection, as are the Floridas under the supervision of the United States. It has been the wish of England to secure to Portugal a constitutional form of government, for which purpose she has spent her treasures and thinned her armies—and the placing of Don Miguel upon the throne was intended as a security to the nation, and a consummation of the wishes of the people of Portugal. But scarcely had Miguel entered the councils of his nation, when, influenced by his mother and the priests, he circulates through every part of the kingdom, pamphlets and handbills, calculated to weaken the confidence of the people in the protection of England; he dismissed from his cabinet the ancient constitutional ministers, and called around him the friends of absolute government; the priests have excited the populace, and all promises a new struggle in behalf of arbitrary power, if not the ruin of Portugal. In this situation of things, the diplomatic corps—excepting those from Spain and France, have withdrawn their connexion, and we now await the result of Miguel's rash undertaking. In our opinion, nothing but the exceeding poverty of the European kingdoms prevents a general war; that, however, is an obstacle not easily overcome.

We had designed last week to notice in a particular manner, an event which had occupied a considerable portion of public attention, and had been the subject of some grave discussion in both houses of our national Legislature; we allude to the attack made upon Mr. John Adams, Secretary to the President of the United States, while in discharge of the duties pertaining to his office and within the walls of our national Senate house.

It has pleased a portion of the public journalists to make this attack bear, in some way, upon the question of politics—if it had relation alone to the election of a public officer, it might not come within the scope of our legitimate observations; but as that mode of election is not constitutional, and as it is not probable that it was within the favorable contemplation of any of the worthies who aided in the formation of our government, we have a right to consider it as connected with some of the errors of the time, against which the moralist may speak without incurring the charge of political partiality. It would seem from the representation of Mr. Jarvis, the offender, that while he was on a visit to the President's house with some ladies and a gentleman, Mr. John Adams, the President's son, observed, that "the appearance of Mr. J. at that place involved a contradiction, as he was daily in the habit of abusing the family, and that if he knew the estimation in which he was held he would not come there." Words to this effect were conveyed to Mr. Jarvis, who soon after demanded, in writing, from Mr. John Adams, an apology. Mr. A. refused to give any heed to the letter. Mr. Jarvis met Mr. A. in the Rotunda of the Capitol, on his way to the Senate chamber, charged with a message from the President to that body, and knocked him down, and endeavoured to commit some indignities upon him, but the parties were separated by a gentleman who in the mean time had entered the place.

The President addressed a message to both houses of Congress, stating to them the fact of the outrage, and requesting them to inquire whether any measures were required to secure the safety of messengers despatched from him to the Legislature.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of the outrage; and Mr. Jarvis addressed a letter to the senate, stating the facts of the aggression, and justifying himself upon the grounds of provocation.

It is the misfortune of our country, that in all discussions involving great questions, the evil spirit of private rancour is so manifest as to rob the whole contest of that dignity which should attach itself to national concerns; and men who profess much delicacy of feeling must in time, be driven from the arena of politics, and the contest left with those who despise a consideration of means, and always connect their own interests as a paramount object with all ends they have in view. Such an one, we have a right to suppose, is the individual who outraged public dignity, and violated every rule of order and decency in the attack upon the Secretary of the President. It is perhaps the duty of Republicans to oppose the election to office of every individual with whose sentiment and acts they have not fellowship, provided another, of a more congenial political faith, is presented for their choice; but when, by constitutional means, the candidate has obtained office, then the very nature of our institutions require a deference for his situation; a deference in proportion to its elevation—and those who neglect this, show themselves entirely deficient in estimation of the Republican axiom, that gives the people a frequent choice of servants, and without in any degree departing from the strict line of neutrality that belongs to us, we may be permitted to observe that the ungentlemanly, and we have a right to say, the brutal outrage, of Mr. Jarvis, by being levelled at a public officer, and through him to the principal officer of the United States, was an insult to the people, and thus deserving of general execration. In this sentiment we are joined by almost every public paper in the Union, and those journals that profess neutrality in politics, have been loud and severe in their execration of the public insult.

We have received a neat little Volume entitled "*The Scottish Exiles*," the story of Scott's "*Lady of the Lake*," rendered into Prose by a lady of this City, who has frequently favoured us with the effusions of her genius over the signature of Ernestine. We shall take occasion, as soon as our limits will allow of it, to make some Extracts from the work, for the gratification of our readers. In the mean time it may be well to inform the admirers of this most beautiful of Sir Walter's productions, who may wish to see it in a new dress, that it is for sale by Messrs. Littell, Carey, Lea & Carey, L. B. Clark, and other booksellers.

Cooper's English Grammar, designed as a text book for schools, lately published in this city, by Judah Dobson (agent) is before us. The author calls it an Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar and Exercises; but the improvements are so many, and obvious, that we think it has a just claim to be considered a new work. Unlike other abridgments, it contains a full and complete system of grammar. It does not appear to be wanting in any of its parts.

The Syntax is enlarged, more judiciously arranged, and better illustrated by examples, than any that has fallen under our notice. The Prosody is concise, but sufficient in all its parts for the purposes of the student. The notes and criticisms will be found valuable, both to the teacher and pupil. The questions are judicious, and calculated to stimulate, and to assist the student. They will be of use, also, to the instructer, in testing the progress of the scholar. The parsing lessons are appropriate, and appear to be arranged with a view to the illustration of what precedes. In these respects, the work before us has a decided advantage over the original.

It possesses another advantage, which some may consider, among not the least recommendations of a school book. Beside the numerous improvements of the author, it embraces all that is valuable both in the Grammar and Exercises of Mr. Murray, and may be afforded, we think, judging from the size of the book, nearly at the same price with either of those works.

The object of the author, as he informs us in his address to teachers, appears to be, to elucidate a subject confessedly intricate, and uninteresting to the beginners; and we think he has effected it to a considerable degree.

We regret that our limits preclude us from giving the work a more particular consideration. On the whole, we believe it will be found a valuable text book for the school; and we cannot conclude our remarks, without expressing a hope that it will go into general use, and that the public will appreciate the literary labors of the author.

We observe that the same gentleman has a Latin Grammar nearly ready for the press: and if the improvements be as valuable in that work as those which have passed under our notice in this, we sincerely hope he may soon make it public; and we doubt not it will be favorably received by the friends of classical literature.

### COMMUNICATION.

In the Columbian Star of the 12th inst, a religious paper of this city, there is a well deserved biographical notice of the late Rev. Samuel S. Kennard, Pastor of the Union, Wesleyan Church, Kensington, (Pa.) the reading of which has suggested the following reflections;—When the unfettered spirit of a good man has winged its flight from earth to Heaven, we are instinctively reminded of the language of the Prophet. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." And although the writer of this tribute to the memory of departed worth, enjoyed but a short acquaintance with the deceased, yet he trusts he has been taught a lesson by the example of resignation to the Divine will, so truly exemplified in the afflictions and death of this departed saint.

He finished his earthly pilgrimage on the morning of the 15th of Feb. in the 28th year of his age, after a long period of bodily sufferings, during which, though frequently racked by the most excruciating pain, not a murmur escaped him; all was calm within; he plainly saw and felt that he had not long to live, that soon he should be summoned to appear before that God into whose hands he had committed himself, and as the hour of his dissolution drew nigh, his conduct gave ample evidence that the consolations of religion cheered him as we was about to pass the shadowy vale of death, and stand before the judgment seat of Christ.

Thus has the last enemy, death, been overcome, and he gone to reap the reward of a faithful Herald of the Cross. "He was faithful unto death," and though his earthly probation was short and ruffled by the blasts of unjust calumnies, and the gloom of an overpowering disease, yet has the sun of his existence set in an unclouded sky; he has finished the work his Master gave him to do, which will forever shed a halo of spiritual glory around his name. This afflictive dispensation of Providence, will long be felt and remembered by his numerous mourning flock, and were we to offer their sighs and tears as his eulogy, it would be enough; he was to them a beloved Shepherd, and his death has occasioned an aching void that cannot readily be filled—but though they mourn, it is not as those without hope, for their loss has been his eternal gain. As a Christian he was zealously affected in a good cause; at an early age he embraced the doctrine of the cross, and in a few months engaged as a laborer in his Master's vineyard; soon after which, he entered upon a wide field of labor, where the Lord abundantly blessed him, and gave him many souls for his hire;* but in the midst of his engagedness, the hand of persecution fell heavily upon him, he was at once encompassed by perplexities that greatly afflicted his mind: but, like David of old, he waited upon the Lord in prayer, and took sweet counsel of him; he made his God the rock of his strength and his refuge, the Lord heard his cry and delivered him from the hands of his enemies. In all this his usefulness was only increased, and in the midst of mental and bodily afflictions, he enjoyed the happiness of beholding an extensive revival of religion in his church.

As a son and brother he combined many amiable qualities; as a husband he was affectionate and kind, though it was the will of the Almighty that he should not long enjoy the comforts of the matrimonial state, ere he should be called away—but he was not unprepared, all things were in order;—his lamp was trimmed—he only waited the coming of the Son of man. For his merits, as a friend, go inquire of those who loved him—of those who knew him!—He is no more, that voice is now hushed in the silence of the tomb, that has so often invited sinners to the bleeding Lamb, that so lately led his flock to "living fountains"—"But he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

* It is a remarkable fact, and worthy to be recorded, that during the seven years of his being engaged in the ministry, seven hundred souls were brought to a knowledge of the Lord.

### DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, April 25.—*Macbeth—Budget of Blunders.*

Saturday, April 26.—*Virginius—Day after the Wedding.*

Monday, April 28.—*Damon & Pythias—The Romp.*

Tuesday, April 29.—*The Vampire—Day after the Wedding.*

Wednesday, April 30.—*Othello—'Tis all a Farce.*

Thursday, May 1.—*Crazy Jane—Tom Thumb.*

Mr. Cooper commenced a short engagement at this Theatre on Friday night. As had been anticipated, at an early hour, the house was well filled, and he was received with the most unequivocal demonstrations of esteem. We have never considered *Macbeth* as one of Mr. Cooper's happiest efforts, and his performance on this evening was marked by no improvement since we last saw him. Miss Emery's *Lady Macbeth* was too unimpassioned.

*Virginius & Damon* are parts in which Mr. Cooper always excelled.

On Wednesday Mr. Cooper and Mr. E. Forrest played together, the first as *Othello*, the latter as *Iago*. There are passages in Othello which Mr. Cooper gives with great force and beauty, but as a whole his personation of the character is not at all to our taste. Mr. Forrest in *Iago* is good, but not great.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 24th inst. by the Rev. Michael Hurley, Mr. JOHN FIELD to Mrs. ERNESTINE A. PEARSON, both of this city.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sergeant, Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, of Paterson, New Jersey, to Miss CATHARINE GARDOM, of this city.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Carline, WILLIAM IRVAN, to Miss HARRIOT PAUL, all of this city.

On the 24th inst. at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa. by the Rev. L. Carter, Mr. EZRA GROSSMAN, Editor of the Emporium, to Miss ELEANOR MACLAY AWL, of Augusta township.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. GEORGE J. HOFF, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss MARGARET KNOX, of Coheckseuk.

On Saturday evening last, the 26th inst. by Francis Mitchell, Esq. Mr. MORRIS JACKSON, of Trenton, New Jersey, to Miss AGNES LUKENS, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sergeant, Mr. JESSE B. PLUMBER, of Knox County, Ohio, to Miss ELIZABETH G. daughter of Abisha Clark, of Chester County, Penn.

On Tuesday morning, the 29th of April, by the Rev. William Vincent Harold, GEORGE SPACKMAN, M. D. to Miss CATHARINE ANN LONGSTRETH, both of this city.

On the 22d inst. by Samuel Miller, Esq. JACOB SHARPLESS, M. D. to MARY S. daughter of JOSEPH J. DOWNING, all of Downingtown, Chester County.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. RICHARD T. LEWIS, of London Grove, Chester county, Pa. to Miss ANNA BOOTH, daughter of Curtis Clay, Esq. of this city.

On the 3d ult. at Pilesgrove, (N. J.) by Ephraim Barnes, Esq. Mr. LEVI SHINN, to Miss MARY H. SHUTE, both of that place.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JAMES MATHERS, of Spring Garden, to Miss CATHARINE S. GONN, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. DAVID DAVIS, to Miss CATHARINE LEWIS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JEHU MURPHEY, to Miss HARRIET ROGERS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. DANIEL VANCOURT, to Miss AMELIA CATHARINE YOUNG, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. PHILIP FISHER, Jr. to Miss FANNY LITTLE, all of the Northern Liberties.

At the residence of Dr. Isaac Pipkin, in Murfreesborough, (N. C.) on the 25th ult. JAMES RIDDICK, Esq. of Gates county, to Miss ANN E. WINNS, of Philadelphia.

In Northampton, (Mass.) Master WHEELING SPILLETT, aged *fifteen*, to Miss SALLY CROSS, aged *fifty*.

## DIED.

On the 30th inst. Mr. JAMES M'KIBBEN, Printer, formerly President of the Philadelphia Typographical Society.

On the 30th inst. Mr. JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, Printer.

At his late residence in Moreland township, Montgomery county, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Mr. GEORGE SHELMIRE, in the 83d year of his age.

On Saturday evening last, REBECCA, infant daughter of JACOB SOUDER.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Benjamin Burrough, aged 24 years, having endured a long and extremely painful illness, with patient submission to the Divine power, who afflicts us in tender mercy, although the dispensation to us seems dark.

On Tuesday evening, 29th ult. after a short but severe illness, CHARLES ZEIGLER.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. KENNEDY ANDREWS, in the 36th year of his age.

At Frankford, on the 28th ult. JOSEPH, son of Joseph Allen, aged 3 years.

In Richmond, (Virginia) on Thursday night last, Mr. JOHN B. DANDRIDGE, formerly Cashier of the United States' Bank at Richmond, in the 55th year of his age. His body was found at the bottom of a deep ravine, near the Synagogue, and a Coroner's Inquest immediately held on it. It appeared that the deceased had lost his life by an accidental fall from a narrow path leading along the precipice, by which one of his collar bones was broken, and his head severely contused.

On the 24th inst. Capt. JOHN WALSH, aged 85 years. The deceased was probably the oldest surviving shipmaster belonging to the Port of Philadelphia. He emigrated from Ireland to this country before the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

A Discourse will be delivered on the doctrine of *Atonement*, to-morrow morning, (May 4) at the Callowhill street church.

NOTICE.—The Rev. T. Fisk will preach at the Universalist church, in Lombard street, on Sunday evening, from Romans 6, 23—"*The wages of sin is death.*"

### TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas it appears that our city and liberties are, and for some time past have been, infested with vile incendiaries or evil disposed persons, who, it is believed, have in a great measure caused most of the late disasters by fire, and likewise others, equally ill disposed, have endeavoured to lay the stigma of such vile deeds on the journeyman house carpenters, who are now engaged in an honorable struggle to establish regulation in their working hours,

At a numerous meeting of the journeymen house carpenters, held at the Mansion-house hotel, corner of Eleventh and Market-streets, on the 29th inst., it was

Resolved, that we disavow all knowledge of any such person or persons among us, and that we resolve ourselves into a committee of vigilance, whose duty it shall be to use all possible means to bring the perpetrators of such vile acts to public justice.

Resolved also, that we hold ourselves in readiness to patrol the streets by night, whenever the mayor shall deem it proper and make the demand.

JOSEPH A. DEAN, Chairman.
THOMAS H. GOUCHER, Sec.

April 29, 1828.

It is hoped that Editors of other papers will give the above an insertion.


## Philadelphia Theatre,

WALNUT STREET.

MR. BOOTH'S THIRD NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, MAY 3, 1828.

Will be acted, Massenger's celebrated Play, called

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Sir Giles Overreach.....Mr. Booth.
Wellborn.....Mr. Smith.
Marrall.....Mr. Cowell.
Tapwell.....Mr. Greene.
Lady Allworth.....Mrs. Greene.
Margaret.....Mrs. Cowell.

*End of the Play, a Comic Medley Dance, by Mr. Wells.*

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce called

THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON.

Mr. Fresh.....Mr. Blakeley
Murtoch Delany.....Mr. Greene
Cubbs.....Mrs. Meer.

MR. BOOTH'S
LAST NIGHT ON MONDAY.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Z. W. Kellum, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant land carriage of only 24 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jefferies, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Offices, No. 31 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Hesketh's City Hotel, No. 8 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.

May 3—tf

LEBANON GARDEN.

MR JOHN PASCAL respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will commence serving TURTLE SOUP on Sunday next, any time after 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue to do so during the Season. Families supplied. may 1—tf

WANTED,

ONE or TWO industrious Men to collect Subscribers for a Theological Work of the first merit.—Apply at No. 99 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and No. 133 PINE STREET. may 2—d3t*

BOARDING SCHOOL,

BRISTOL.

THIS Institution is pleasantly situated, all the useful branches of English are taught, and particular attention paid to the morals of the pupils. DAVID LUKENS.

Reference in Philadelphia, Dr. John Moore, Arch st. of whom circulars can be had. May 3—4t

CHEAP CLOTH STORE,

At No. 2 Decatur Street, which leads from Market, above Sixth Street.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a handsome assortment of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, purchased at auction, and will be sold low, for Cash, or acceptances. Such as Lewis's Super Blues, Black, Olives, Green, Oxford and Claret Mixtures, and a variety of other Colours; also Irish Linens, Muslins, Rattinets, Vestings, Sewing Silks, &c. &c.

May 3—3t WM. CUMMINGS.

SERMONS OF ELIAS HICKS.

JUST Published, and for sale by M. T. C. Gould, No. 6 N. 6th st. Philadelphia, a volume of 13 Sermons, by ELIAS HICKS, never before in print. Price $1.

For sale, also, perfect sets of the QUAKER, handsomely bound, in three volumes, containing the Sermons of ELIAS HICKS, THOMAS WETHERALD, JOHN COMLY, JOSEPH KERSEY, EDWARD HICKS, EDWARD STABLER, and others.

THE FRIEND, or ADVOCATE OF TRUTH, may yet be had from its commencement. Price $3 a year, published monthly. May 3—3t

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Horticultural Society will meet next Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the room of the Agricultural Society, Philosophical Hall. May 3—1t

STUCKERT'S
DRUG STORE,

Where Medical advice will be given for a disease common to the constitution. Also, for diseases of every description.

No. 33 N. FOURTH STREET,

Half-way between Cherry and Race streets, (east side.

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid secretion in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumours, pimples or eruption on the face, rheumatism, tetters, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite; also for relaxation of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per quarter bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-bilious Pills for foul stomach, head ache, costiveness, and bilious habit.—Small box 6 cents, large 25.

Stuckert's Ague and Fever Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2 large do. 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Head-ache Powders, for Head-ache, Heart-burn, and Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

## RECEIPT TO MAKE SMALL POETRY.

The following receipt to make small poetry, after the manner of the inestimable Mrs. Rundell in her work on Cookery, is published for the benefit of writers of charades, conundrums, and riddles. Takes a book of trades, 'The Circle of Mechanical Arts,' or an Essay on Brewing if a frothy dish be wanted. Select the technical terms of the art or mystery to be adopted; season with rhymes, and serve up. Let the present be hat-making, for instance. Turn to 'The Circle of Mechanical Arts;' the most commonly understood terms are "pile,—fur, "nap,—crowns,—blocks,—plank,—stiffening,—dye,—"hot water,—pulls,—hoods,—felt,—bands,—buckles," &c. Commingle, and call the ragout "Tom Brock the Hatter."

TOM BROCK.

BY T——S M——D, Esq.

An honest lad was Thomas Brock,
A batter by his trade;
His hair was red, he wore a stock,
And lived at Umberslade:
His house, built in a tasty style,
Bespoke how well he raised a 'pile.'

He loved a ruddy, charming lass,
Unsullied was her fame,
Her beauty nothing could surpass,
Unless it was her name,—
Miss Molly Dobbs Flamecatchaeur,
At stealing hearts no common 'fur.'

Tom doubled now his diligence,
In hope he soon might marry,
Since he who has a grain of sense
For cash to house will tarry:
He ne'er spent sixpence at the tap,
But mad instead another 'nap.'

This industry to raise a store,
Soon added to his stock,
And every day ten crowns and more
He laid up on a 'block;'
Yet though in diligence not slack,
Too many of his deeds were 'black.'

And soon this news to Molly's ears
Did wicked tongues convey;
At first she shed a flood of tears,
Then wildly ran away
To where the oak bridge strides the bank,
But Tom stood ready by the 'plank.'

"Could you, dear girl," said he, "leap down,
And leave me thus aloof?
Oh, dearest Molly, do not drown,
Live and be 'water-proof.'
You would not cold and 'stiffening' lie,
And leave Tom Brock behind to 'dye!'"

On this fair Molly's love return'd,
With blushes at its back:
"I've heard," said she, "or I'll be burn'd,
That all your doings are 'black!'
That 'midst 'hot water' you are living,
And 'crowns' on 'crowns' are daily giving!"

Again she wept!—The truth Tom tells,
They're reconcil'd and married;
He scorns false 'hoods'—right good ones sells,
And better beaux ne'er carried:
'Full brimm'd' with love Tom shaped his polls;'
In short they lived like merry souls.

During the honey-moon at least
All things look'd fair and good;
Till Tom found Molly was not chaste,
Yet bore'n as husbands should,
Save that his heart with grief did melt—
Sure evidence that he had 'felt.'

At length the lady died one morn,
Not much to Brock's regret,
Who from that hour held love in scorn,
And took to 'heavy wet;'
Swearing no more to wife he'd truckle,
And toasting sexton, 'band' and 'buckle.'

### TWO MINISTERS.

Mr. Pitt's plan, when he had the gout, was to have no fire in his room, but to load himself with bed-clothes. At his house at Hayes he slept in a long room, at one end of which was his bed, and his lady's at the other. His way was, when he thought the Duke of Newcastle had fallen into any mistake, to send for him and read him a lecture. The Duke was sent for once, and came, when Mr. Pitt was confined to bed by the gout. There was, as usual, no fire in the room; the day was very chilly, and the Duke, as usual, afraid of catching cold. The Duke first sat down on Mrs. Pitt's bed, as the warmest place; then drew up his legs into it, as he got colder. The lecture unluckily continuing a considerable time, the Duke at length fairly lodged himself under Mrs. Pitt's bed-clothes. A person, from whom I had the story, suddenly going in, saw the two ministers in bed, at the two ends of the room; while Pitt's long nose, and black beard unshaved for some days, added to the grotesque of the scene.—*Walpole.*

### THE LOST WIG.

While Lord Coalstoun lived in the Advocate's Close, Edinburgh, a strange accident befel him. It was at that time the custom for advocates to dress themselves in gowns and wigs at their own houses, and walk to the Parliament House.—They usually breakfasted early, and when dressed were in the habit of leaning over their parlour windows for a few minutes, before St. Giles' bell started the sounding peal of a quarter to nine, enjoying the agreeable morning air. It so happened that one morning, while Lord Coalstoun was preparing to enjoy his matutinal treat, two girls, who lived in the second floor above, were amusing themselves with a kitten, which they had swung over the window by a cord tied round its middle, and hoisted for some time up and down, till the creature was getting rather desperate by its exertions. In this crisis his lordship had just popped his head out of the window directly below, little suspecting, good easy man, what danger impended, like the sword of Dionysius, over his head, when down came the exasperated animal at full career, directly over his senatorial wig! No sooner did the girls perceive what sort of a landing place their kitten had found, than in terror or surprise they began to draw it up; but this measure was now too late, for along with the animal up also came the judge's wig, fixed full in its determined talons. His lordship's surprise, on finding his wig lifted off his head, was ten thousand times redoubled, when on looking up he perceived it dangling its way upwards, without any means visible to him by which its motion might be accounted for.—The astonishment, the dread, the almost awe of the senator below—the half mirth, half terror of the girls above—together with the fierce and retentive energy of puss between, altogether formed a scene to which language cannot do justice, but in which George Cruikshank might, perhaps, embody considerable effect.

### FIGURE OF SPEECH.

A member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, on Tuesday last, closed his speech on the militia bill with the following conclusive argument: "*Mr. Speaker, if this bill is postponed, I shall be as crazy as a bed bug.*"

### CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS.

Tenderness of heart, warmth of feeling, and liveliness of imagination, form a most interesting part in the composition of an amiable woman; but the qualities which adorn are also the qualities which mislead.

*The Rogue's Paradise.*—Florida must be a paradise for rogues. On the 16th ult. a man named James Moore, was apprehended for making and passing counterfeit dollars, and after examination was ordered to be committed to prison. A *mittimus* for this purpose was made out by the magistrate; but as there was neither jail nor jailor in the county, this document was ultimately thrown away by the sheriff, and the *coiner* discharged.

### FIGHTING INSECTS

It has been said that man is the only animal that makes war on his own species. But the insects who out do us in many things, vie with us in that species of folly too. The mantees have their fore-legs somewhat in the shape of a sabre, so that they can cut off their antagonist's head, or cleave him down the middle. The Chinese children treat these animals like gamecocks, keeping them in cages for fighting. The scorpions seem peculiarly gifted with this human propensity. M. Maupertius placed a hundred in one box, and the event was that they all destroyed each other. Spiders fight together till they have no legs left; and some caterpillars are professed cannibals, feeding on each other, as Saint Jerome tells us our ancestors, the Dalriads of Mr. Pinkerton, did in old times.

[*History of Insects.*

### SECRETS.

Czar Peter when he was in Holland, hearing there was a man there in confinement, who had been three times tortured, but in vain, to make him discover his accomplices, and being amazed at his fortitude, had the curiosity to see him, and accordingly went to his cell, when he discovered who he was to the prisoner, and told him he was surprised how any man could have the courage to suffer what he had done and was still likely to do, when by a confession he might free himself; and at the same time desired that he would tell him for his satisfaction, whether he had any accomplice or not, and promised on the word of a king, that it should never go any further. The prisoner looking at the Czar with a steady countenance, said in a solemn manner, "Can your majesty keep a secret?" The Czar replied, "Yes, I can."—"and so can I," quoth the prisoner.

Misfortune is like the black mountain of Bember, at the extremity of the sultry kingdom of Lahore; while you are ascending it you see nothing before you but barren rocks; but, on gaining the summit, light expands over your head, and at your feet is the kingdom of Cashmere! In fact every one has his mountain to climb in this life!


## THE CASKET;

OR FLOWERS OF

LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT.

PUBLISHED Monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 146 CHESNUT STREET, at $2 50 per annum. The rapid increase of patronage to this popular Work, throughout the United States, where it has become known, induces the Publisher to offer it to the notice of the Citizens of Philadelphia more particularly than it has been done recently, in the hope of inducing them to examine its claims to their favour. To the Ladies, more especially, it is presented in expectation, that it affords as much interesting and attractive reading as any publication in the United States. It is enriched with the choicest original and selected Literary productions, and embellished each Month with several handsome Engravings. The embellishments of the present Volume, as far as published, are as follows:

JANUARY.—A Portrait of Gen. Andrew Jackson, Views of the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Destruction of the Kent East Indiaman, two Cuts of the School of Flora, and the Song of "Kelvin Grove," set to Music.

FEBRUARY.—Views—Statue of William Penn, erected in the Yard of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Schuylkill, and of the Hudson, near West Point, two Flowers, and the "Mermaid Song," set to Music.

MARCH.—The Darling Asleep, Gilpin's Paper Mills, Delaware Water Gap, two Flowers, and "Love Built a Fair Bower," set to Music.

APRIL.—*Just Published*—A fine Portrait of Henry Clay, Views—Pennsylvania Hospital, Entrance of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, two Flowers, and Oh! No, I'll never mention him. april 26—tf

## DOG LOST.

LOST on Wednesday the 16th inst. from No. 39 Old York Road, a young water Dog, about half grown, with long brown curling hair, marked with white on his forehead, neck and forefeet, and with a very short tail.

Whoever will bring him to No. 39 Old York Road, or to the office back of No. 71 Market Street, or will give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. april 26—2t*

## THE TEETH.

ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the advertiser, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth, more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate. Office No. 128 North 4th Street above Race. B. Williams, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. April 26—3mo

## NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Delegates of the United Companies for the detection of Horse Thieves, and the recovery of Stolen Property, will be held at the House of David Marple, sign of the Buck, N. Second st. near Race, on Tuesday the 30th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Companies who have not yet joined the association are respectfully invited to send Delegates. Punctual attendance is requested. JAMES WORTH, President.

MICHAEL H. JENKS, Secretary. april 25—4t

89 Chesnut Street.

THE Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4, will draw in this City on Wednesday the 7th of May.

CAPITALS.

$15,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,600, 1,500, 1,196, &c &c.

Tickets only $5, shares in proportion. For sale in the greatest variety, at LEVY'S, 89 Chesnut, second door below 3d Street, where UNCURRENT MONEY is always taken at par for Tickets

Orders from abroad promptly attended, address A. J. LEVY.

april 26—2t Philadelphia.

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 20th inst. an indented apprentice to the Ladies' shoemaking business, named Richard Johnson, about five feet in height, light complexion, had on when he went away, a dark mixed coat and pantaloons, striped vest, fur hat and lace boots. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said runaway, and any person delivering him at No. 134 Coates Street, or confining him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. JOHN DENFER.

april 26—3t*

## Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the 3d Volume of the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, devoted to General Literature and the Fine Arts, for April 15, 1828, is this day published at J. DOBSON'S, (Agent,) No. 108 CHESNUT STREET. *Contents.*—The Campaigner's Tale. Lines on Columbia. Notice of the Language of the Chippewyns. The Drooping Bird. The Strange Gentleman. Remarks on the Poetry of Dr. Thomas Brown. The Chamois Hunter, a Tale of the Alps. Stanzas. On Monuments. Lines on Ruins. Cradock's Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson. African Fancy Ball. Indian Fragments. Horace, or the Elysian Lake. The Spirit of War. Literary Intelligence. Beethoven. Portrait of Frederick II. Foreign Notice of American Books. Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Perkins's Steam Machinery. Price $3 per annum. Subscriptions received as above. april 26—eotf

NOTICE is hereby given that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at the house of Daniel Bennett, Innkeeper, in Pemberton, in the County of Burlington, books will be opened to receive subscriptions for the company called "The President, Managers and Company for the improvement of the navigation of the North Branch of Rancocus Creek," agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to empower the Governor of this State to incorporate a company to improve the Navigation of the North Branch of Rancocus Creek," and of the supplements thereto, dated April 22, 1828.

JOHN BLACK,
ANTHONY S. KARL,
SAMUEL W. BUDD,
JOHN DOBBINS,
ABRAHAM BROWN, } Commissioners.

april 26—9t

## C. E. PFEIFFER,

MANUFACTURING Chemist, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established a Manufactory, where he prepares all kinds of Blue, Black, Green, &c. and particularly Prussian Blue.

All orders will be punctually attended to. The Manufactory is in Seventh Street, above Poplar Lane, and the office, where orders may be left, in Decatur street, No. 12. april 25—3t*

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## DAILY CHRONICLE,

*Published by C. Alexander, 49 South Third-st. at $8 per annum.*

IT is intended to offer to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honorable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society in all its divisions; never swerving the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail. To elevate the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and, by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Republican by inclination, habit, and principle—regarding the Constitution of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as excellently adapted to fulfil the great objects of government, we shall always desire our political opinions to be tried by those standards. We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided; but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connexion with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted adherents of an Administration, shall not stifle our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to censure what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being counted in the ranks of their systematic opponents. In the one, as in all other discussions, we shall seek Truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or mutilation, to the world. Strictly adhering to this course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the unrelenting zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the excitement that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of this portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own Country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties. If, by establishing a title to confidence, the praise or censure of the DAILY CHRONICLE become important, we shall rejoice to promote every meritorious literary enterprise, observing in this, as in every thing else, the strictest impartiality. The earliest indications of talent we shall always be disposed to treat with kindness. The loftiest reputation shall not control the expression of our opinion on the performance of its possessor; while we trust that the tone and spirit of our remarks will secure us against the imputation of arrogance. The pretensions of those who may rely on other grounds than their own worth, we shall endeavour to reduce to their proper level; and every thing tending to encourage vice, in any shape, shall be assailed with as much vigour as we can bring to the task.

The popular branches of Science, and even those portions of professional learning which may be rendered intelligible and interesting to general readers, shall not be neglected. Mechanical inventions and improvements, which are daily extending the physical powers of man, and to which our own countrymen have contributed so much, we shall think entitled to especial regard.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprize. In *fidelity* to their promises, they have no fear that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their capacity to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that unremitting zeal and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

## BRUSH AND BELLOWS MANUFACTORY,

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 153 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.

april 19—6mo JAMES C. COOPER,

## TO CAPITALISTS.

ANY one who can advance a Small Capital, may hear of a very advantageous employment for the same whereby from 25 to 50 per cent. may be realized annually. And a Capitalist who would lend his name only, without any capital, to a very profitable business, would receive either a handsome Commission, or a Share of the profits. Apply through the Post Office, directing to X. Y.

## AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE Gentleman who called, some time since, at No. 23 Chesnut Street, will hear of a situation for his Nephew by applying again. april 26—3t*

## LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL C. THORN respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Store No. 122 NORTH SECOND STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY SHOES, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms. An APPRENTICE WANTED. april 26—3t*

## CHEAP SILK AND RIBBON STORE,

NO. 68 NORTH SECOND ABOVE ARCH STREET.

MOSES J. GOUDKUP offers for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest price, Black, Blue-Black and assorted coloured Plain Gros de Nap, do. do. do. do. Florentees, superior Plaid Gros de Naples, assorted colours, for Bonnets; do. Canton and Nankeen Crape, a handsome assortment Batiste, assorted Mantua Ribbons, from No. 6 to No. 32, White and assorted coloured Satin Ribbon, from 4 to No. 24, with a variety of other articles.

TO LADIES' SHOEMAKERS.

Superior Silk Galloons, No. 3-4 and No. 4; do. Quilling No. 3 and No. 1. april 26—3

## CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

nov 25—1yr.

## FIRE PROOF DOORS,

And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.

april 25—1y

To let a large two Story Brick Building, suitable for a Book Bindery, or Store house, No. 29 Bread Street.

## AUCTION GOODS

At 4 per cent.

AT the New Store No. 46 North 4th st. 5 doors above Arch, 200 ps. fine Russia diaper at $3 6-2 per piece; 100 ps. first Chop Blue Nankeen at $ 1 80 Cents p. piece usual retail price 175, 100 7-4 Satin Figured Crape Shawls at $3 25 Cents a Shawl, usual retail price $ 4 25. Still a few of superior Canton Crapes, at $4 00 per dozen; yellow Company Nankeens at 1 25, usual retail price 1 50 Cents. A Large assortment of 3-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, &c. &c.

april 25—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

## Book Shop, 121 South Fifth street.

Corner on the Importance of Religion, Barden's Mental Discipline, Maffit's Pulpit Sketches, March's Ecclesiastical History, Cecil's Works, Porter's Analysis, Dyer's Sacred Music, Memoirs of John Urquehart, Bleecher on Intemperance, Foster on importance of Religion, Conversations on the Bible, Lives of Maj. General Harrison, Jackson, Henry H. Leo, 3 vols. of the American Farmer, by Skinner; Tales on Infidelity, Red Rover, Robinson's Greek Lexicon, Ewing's and Parkhurst's do. Mathews and Minter's Church History. LAW—Binney and Dallas's Reports, Cases upon Littleton, Archbold and Chitty's Pleadings, at the Shop 121 south Fifth st.

☞ PRINTS.—Portraits of American Actors, and Jone's Views of London. april 25—1t

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH respectfully informs the MACHINE MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and the Public generally, that he has taken into Co-partnership MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT, and that the business will in future be conducted by them under the firm of BUTTERWORTH & CARTWRIGHT, at No. 90 MARKET STREET, (under Clarke & Conover's Shoe Store,) and at No. 444 NORTH SECOND STREET, where all orders will be thankfully received and faithfully executed, and where every description of TIN WORK for Cotton and Woollen Machinery will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. On hand, a quantity of COMB-PLATE and CLEANERS, SHUTTLE TIPS and EYES. Also, a good assortment of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. J. B. Tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes the *Firm* may receive and merit a continuance of the same. april 26—6w

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Stafford and Rogers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, will call on Joseph C. Stafford who is authorized to settle the business of the concern, and those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their accounts as above.

Great Egghарbour, April 17th, 1828.

THOMAS ROGERS,
JOSEPH C. STAFFORD.

april 26—2t*

## SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 10 to 40 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

HARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

## MOORE HALL MILL.

TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 14 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 65 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.

march 5—tf

## IMPROVED PATENT CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber, manufacturer of Improved Patent Cordage, offers for sale

Gaugeat Rigging, Cables, Halsers, | Bolt and white Rope, Manilla Rope,

Also, a constant supply of CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS, of all sizes.

He has constantly on hand a general assortment of Cordage, Ship Chandlery, Paints, etc. His Rope Walk and Machinery being extensive and his stock of Yarns large,—he is always prepared to execute orders promptly and in the best manner. DAVID MYERS, Jr.

No. 52 S Wharves, and No 53 Swanson st. (Huddle's wharf below Almond st. mar 29

## STRAW BONNETS.

### A CARD TO THE LADIES.

LYDIA C. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she manufactures and has for sale, American and English Straw Bonnets of the latest patterns, and made in the neatest style, at No. 44 North Second street, 2d door above Arch, upper side, where she wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp. march 24—13t

## YOUNG LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL

THE Young Ladies Boarding School at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by William Sheer, is now continued under the superintendance and instruction of MISS O. DAVENPORT, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this Seminary, comprises all the useful and most ornamental branches of a Female Education. Terms of Board, Washing, and Tuition in any of the common branches $30 per quarter, payable in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.—For Music including the use of a Piano, $18; for the French and Spanish taught by an experienced French master, $6; Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, $6 per quarter. The discipline of the school is mild parental, and christian. Particular attention is paid, not only to the manners of the young Ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction.

There will be one course of Lessons in vocal Music given in a year, by a person highly competent, and a valuable Library for the use of young Ladies. To those who remain in the Seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationery, or vocal music. No vacation except during the month of August.

The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr. Davenport has had experience, and much experience in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request the subscribers have engaged to act as a Visiting Committee, to examine quarterly the state and management of the Institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation.

E. W. GILBERT, Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington. WILLARD HALL, WM. SHEER.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. D. but from the above satisfactory testimonial and at his request I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a Visiting Committee. PIERCE CONNELLY, Minister of Trinity Church, Wil. april 19—3t

## HENRY MYERS, Jr.

LATE WOOD CORDER on Race street wharf, may be found on the first wharf above his old stand, where he will be happy to meet his former customers, and the public in general. april 19—3t*

## REMOVAL.

ISAAC PUGH has removed from the corner of Third and Race streets, to No. 8 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, four doors below Market street, where he offers for sale, a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, of his own manufacture. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms. Careful Paper Hangers are employed. april 19—3t

## JOB PRINTING.

## CHAS. ALEXANDER,

(*Late of the firm of Atkinson & Alexander,*)

AT THE OLD STAND,

## 112 Chesnut street,

Directly opposite to the Post office,

CONTINUES THE

JOB PRINTING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

☞ Orders left at the publication Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE, No. 49 South Third street, three doors below Chesnut, will be attended to.

## THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 180 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter,* or personally. feb 16—1y

## PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 2—6m 21 Lombard street, above Second.

## WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

*No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)*

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamental, Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Houses, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

## J. & T. WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals the following, which they offer on reasonable terms for Cash, or approved acceptances:

Plain Light Levantines for Bonnets
Black Mode, 3, 3, 4, and 3-4
Piping Cord, No. 1, 2, and 3
Wire Ribbon, assorted
Plain and Edg'd Satin and Taffa Ribbons
Figured Gros de Nap Satin and Gauze do.
Gauze Cap Ribbons, Nos. 7 and 9
Figured and Plaid Silks for Bonnets and dresses
White, Black, Pink and assorted Satins
Do. do. do. and do. Crape Lisse
Do. do. do. and Arcophine Crapes
Do. do. Green and do. French do.
Willow Sheets and Chip Flats
White, Black, and assorted Florentees
Do. do. and Scarlet Thibet Shawls
Gros de Nap, Grenadine and Gauze bdkfs and scarfs
Blk Ik. Cravats, 4 and 5-4
Blk Ingia do 9-8 and 5-4
New style Grenadine, Cotepaisy and Silk Robes
Plain Bobbinets, 4-5 and 6-4
Dubbt. Thread Lace, Capes, Pelerines
Do. Lace Veils and Collars
Linen, Floss or Gimp Thread
Plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin
Long and short kid and Silk Gloves
Men's and women's buckin, beaver and castor Gloves
Black and white silk Hose
Striped Bengal and flag bdkfs
White, black, and green Gauze Veils, plain and embroidered
Plain and fig'd silk Vesting
Silk and sat'd silk Velvets
And an extensive assortment of Canton Silks, Nankeens, &c.

Also, 2000 pieces blue Nankeens, Nankin dye, entitled to debenture. april 26—3t

## JUST PUBLISHED,

BIRCH'S PHILADELPHIA, in Eleven Plates, of the most interesting Subjects in the City, recording the last Subjects by fire, and removals since the year 1800. To be continued by a supplement to the Completion of the Vol. to be had at Mr. Dobson's 108 Chesnut Street or at 199 Cherry Street. april 26—tf

## ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

*No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and clocks stone pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breastpins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, money scales, cut'd, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. A handsome second hand eight day Clock and case for sale Cheap. April 5 1yr

## NOTICE.

### State Bank at Trenton.

WHEREAS by an act passed by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey on the fourth day of March, 1828, it was enacted that it shall be lawful for the President, Directors and Company of the *State Bank at Trenton*, to give notice to all its creditors to present to the Cashier of the said Bank in the city of Trenton, a statement in writing of their respective claims against the said *Bank*—and as the same time to deposit with the said Cashier, the original Bills, Notes, Drafts or other vouchers, issued by the said Bank, together with true copies of all other contracts, agreements, securities or accounts, on which the said demands are founded, with a statement of the amount thereof, within SIX MONTHS after the first publication of such notice. That upon any demand being so presented, and the original Bills, Notes, Drafts or other Vouchers, issued by said *Bank*, and copies of any other contract, agreement, securities or account, on which the same is founded, being so deposited with the Cashier of the said *Bank* within the time limited for that purpose, the said Cashier shall give to the creditor so exhibiting such demand, and depositing such Vouchers, a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the presenting such demand and depositing the Vouchers, be transferable by endorsement, and entitle the holder to be paid ratably out of the assets or funds of the *Bank*. That any creditor failing to exhibit his demand and deposit the Vouchers thereof within the time so limited, shall be barred from receiving any dividend of such assets.

*NOW*, in pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, I, *Samuel A. Paxson*, Cashier of the *State Bank at Trenton*, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that I will attend at my residence in the city of Trenton, between the hours of TEN A. M. and FIVE P. M. to receive the demands of creditors and deposits of their Vouchers, and issue certificates thereof according to the provisions of the said act. STACY A. PAXSON, Cashier.

Trenton, March 17th, 1828. march 19—6t

## REMOVAL.

CHRISTIAN JAINS

Has removed from No. 210 N. Eighth street, to No. 92 N. Ninth near Race, west side.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on Painting at the above place in all its various branches. HOUSE PAINTING, WALL PAINTING, and WALL COLOURING, plain or ornamented, where all orders in city and country, that may be required in the above branches, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. Having been engaged in this line of business upwards of twenty years, he is thankful for the patronage he has met with from a liberal public, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance, as heretofore.

He has constantly on hand, WASHES OF ALL COLOURS, which he will dispose of by the gallon or less quantity—those who want the article will find it good and at moderate prices. april 12—6t

## BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL.

THE course of instruction Comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the Elements of Astronomy with the use of Maps and Globes, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, History, the delineation of Maps, Composition and Needle-Work.

Terms for boarding and tuition $25 per. quarter payable in advance. Washing 25 cts per. dozen.

Stationary Furnished (if required) at the customary prices.

The Situation is airy and pleasant—a communication with the city twice a day by steam-boat or stages.

For admission apply at the School, to the subscribers

MARY H. & LYDIA GILLINGHAM.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully referred to Abraham and Joseph Warner and Dr. John Phillips, Bristol, or Dr. John Moore No. 214 Arch st. and Joseph Ashew, No. 316 Arch street. april 12—eo3m*

## CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER, have just received a large additional assortment of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN and INGRAIN CARPETING, nearly all of which are in new and beautiful patterns; and with their former Stock of Carpeting, English and German FLOOR CLOTHS, *Rolzes, Satin Damask, Morocco, Curtain Fringes, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods,* &c. will be sold wholesale or retail, at low prices and on accommodating terms.

Carpet Ware House, 113 Chesnut street, next door above the Post Office. mar 29

## DRY GOODS.

JOHN B. STRYKER,

OF the late firm of Newkirk & Stryker, and JOSEPH POGUE, of Wilmington, Del. have entered into copartnership, and are now trading under the firm of STRYKER & POGUE, at No. 97 Market st. between 2d and 3d streets, in the Store lately occupied by T. I. & B. Folwell, where they offer for sale, a general assortment of British, French and Domestic Dry Goods, at the very lowest market prices. April 3—7t

## JOSEPH SHARP,

No. 9 South Second Street,

HAS received, by recent arrivals, an assortment of the following articles, which he offers on reasonable terms, viz:

Several cases of Light and Dark plain prints.
1 case Superior Bombazeens, also 3-4 French Bombazeens, Plain colors; 1 case very Superior Norwich Crapes;
Light and dark ginghams—
4-4 5-4 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 plain Silk cashmere Shawls,
7-4 and 8-4 Norwich Shawls, with and without borders,
Merino Shawls, neat 2d'd borders,
White and 2d'd Crape Shawls,
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 plain Silk and Patterned Shawls,
Also an assortment of plain col'd Lowantine,
Gros de naples, muslin de and company Crapes,
3-4 and 5-4 Linen Checks, Cottons do,
Fine and Superfine Irish Linen, and 5-4 Sheetings,
Table, Damask and diaper Linen,
Extra white Russia Sheetings,
Extra white Italian crape, Crape Lisse and Gauze,
Extra Long satin and Short Hoskin Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk mitts and Gloves—
N. B. a large assortment Supes, plain, and manufactured Bengals, also, Russia Drapery. april 12—4t

## DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 315 South Second street.

ELLIS & MORRIS, 95 Chesnut street.

feb 16—tf

## REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.

march 18—6m*

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having demands against said firm, are hereby requested to present their claims at No. 169 Market street, and those indebted thereto to make payment without delay.

JOHN SERVILL,
april 19—3t* WILLIAM JONES.

## MR. HENDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the North West corner of Eleventh and Race street, where he practices his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.

april 19—3m*

## SCYTHES.

PASSMORE, Hartley, Harris and Darling's CAST STEEL GRASS SCYTHES.

Harris, Waldron and Biggin's CORN SCYTHES